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'Cotton' Plan Is Held Up; Beveridge to Visit U. S.; C. of C. Approves Connelly

The World's Day—February 25, 1943

Washington: Army 'Cotton' Plan Is Postponed

Postponement of Army plans for soldiers to pick cotton in Arizona resulted from indications that "what appeared to be an emergency may not be a sufficient emergency," Secretary Stimson said.

Lettuce and spinach were placed under price ceilings, bringing to seven the fresh vegetables regulated after canned and dried vegetables were rationed.

Agriculture Secretary Wickard asked Congress to pass his food-for-freedom production program so that plans for planting can be put in motion.

A quota of 37,100 new passenger automobiles was set for rationing in March. This compares with the February quota of 29,650. The Office of Price Administration also announced a quota of 87,100 new adult bicycles for March compared with 86,700 for February.

Reports of a super-service special ration board, set up to supply Congressmen with tires and gasoline, brought an official OPA statement that such service didn't give them anything they didn't have a right to and was similar to systems set up in many war plants for the benefit of war workers.

A measure authorizing construction, acquisition or conversion of 1,600,000 tons of auxiliary naval vessels was approved swiftly by the House Naval Committee. Chairman Vinson (D) of Georgia estimated the cost at approximately $1,000,000,000.

A bill to exempt all fathers married prior to Pearl Harbor from induction into the armed forces was introduced by Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana.

In Europe: Beveridge to Visit U. S. and Canada

Sir William R. Beveridge, whose social security plan has caused a wide rift of opinion in the British Parliament, will visit the United States and Canada on a non-government mission. [Page 7.]

"Double summer time" will be inaugurated in the United Kingdom beginning April 4 to continue to Aug. 15, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison announced in the House of Commons.

A postwar building program to extend over 10 or 12 years and engage the services of 1,250,000 workers was outlined in a British white paper.

American troops in Britain "will not have to wait much longer" for a mass attack against the enemy, British War Minister Sir James Grigg, told the Commons. He gave details of the vast supplies moved to global fronts in the past year. [Page 9.]

The Spanish Army will be increased to approximately 150,000 men by the new government call for the class of 1943 which will report for service on March 7.

A Swedish air line trans-Atlantic service between Sweden and the United States after the war has just been incorporated for $2,500,000 by Swedish bankers and industrialists.

Parachutists have been dropped in Denmark, according to a Danish Radio report which gave no indication of their nationality or whether they had been captured, although Danish residents were accused of aiding them.

Hitler in a message to a Nazi Party meeting promised a "mobilization of the spiritual and material values of Europe" such as never before witnessed for war. [Page 1.]

Turkey's entry into the war may be brought about by force of circumstances beyond that country's control, President Ismet Inonu warned his people. [Page 9.]

New England: Man From Ranks Approved in Hub

Boston Chamber of Commerce today approved reported appointment of Patrick J. Connelly as Postmaster of Boston, saying it had recommended selection of a man from the ranks as far back as 1929, and adding, "Postmasterships should never be considered political plums." [Page 2.]

Federal prosecution of alleged "black market" operators will begin next Tuesday in the U. S. District Court, Judge George C. Sweeney denying further delays. [Page 2.]

Maj. Earle L. Johnson, national commander of the Civil Air Patrol, addressed a luncheon of the Aeronautic Association of Boston today, praising the C. A. P. and terming them the "connecting link to all civil aviation" which will aid expansion of peacetime flying after the war. [Page 5.]

Divine services aboard a warship find their best attendance just after a battle, when men are grateful for deliverance, Navy Chaplain from Marblehead, Mass., reported. [Page 2.]

Slight rise in milk prices in some Massachusetts areas was announced for March 1 by the Milk Control Board, as New England Crop Reporting Service told of increase in milk production as of Feb. 1 compared with the 10-year average. [Page 5.]

Retrial of the libel suit brought by former Gov. James M. Curley against the Curtis Publishing Company has been set for April 6 in U. S. District Court at Boston. The suit concerns an article on Mr. Curley printed in the Saturday Evening Post, and at the first trial of the case the jury failed to agree on a verdict. Reliable sources today named Judge Francis J. W. Ford as presiding judge.

National: Striking Smelters Ignore WLB Order

A spokesman for Aluminum Company of America in Cleveland said 30 striking smelter plant employees ignored a War Labor Board order to resume work or be discharged.

The Government has erected shipbuilding facilities valued at $19,500,000 at Port Newark, N. J., for the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

All persons of Japanese blood would be sent back to Japan after the war under Congressional action urged in a memorial passed by the Oregon State Senate. Another memorial would bar all Japanese from serving in armed forces of the United States.

Orient: Japanese Subject to Compulsory Labor

Workers in Japan will henceforth be subject to compulsory labor laws under the Government's national mobilization plan, according to a Tokyo radiocast.

China has abrogated the treaty of 1899 by which France was given lease on Kwangchowwan, south of Hong Kong, this action coming as result of Japanese occupation of the area on Feb. 17 without French resistance. [Page 8.]

India: No Further Weakness in Gandhi's Condition

No further weakness was reported in Mohandas K. Gandhi's condition as the Indian Nationalist leader reached the sixteenth day of his 21-day fast. [Page 7.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 7.

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Weather Predictions

Slightly Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 6:58 p. m.; ends Friday at 7:06 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 6:59 p. m.; ends Saturday at 7:04 a. m.

Light Begins To Shine Again Upon Millville

Bankrupt Bay State town topic of move in Legislature to put community once more on its feet.

The town of Millville, "black sheep" of the Commonwealth and sole remaining bankrupt community holdover from the business depression in Massachusetts, heard the first faint rumblings of a possible resurgence of its one-time industrial activity at a legislative hearing in the State House.

Ostensibly the Ways and Means Committee was considering nothing more than a routine matter of getting new industries into a backward community close to the Rhode Island line. But behind the resolution of the Massachusetts Industrial Commission, seeking to remedy residential and industrial defects in Millville, the very life of a town of slightly more than 1,000 people was at stake.

And farther in the background was the sharp challenge to the business genius of the State to rid itself of a financial liability costing nearly $40,000 a year to carry.

Ten Years a "Ward"

Ten years as "ward" of the Commonwealth is the stagnating record of Millville following the loss of its one-time single industry, a branch of the United States Rubber Company. Today, Millville was reported by the Industrial Commission as a community without a High School, with no drinking water nor sewerage system, no industries other than the storage facilities of the former rubber property and with 535 of its 617 employed citizens working in industries outside of the town itself.

No wonder Millville has ceased its efforts to lift itself by its own bootstraps, the Commission opined. But it saw no reason why the State should continue under the depressing illusion that Millville must remain a permanent liability.

While volunteering no legislative measures the Commission suggested definite invitations to business men to locate in Millville where property sites can be bought cheaply and the Blackstone River provides potential water power. This was envisaged by the Commission as the next important step in a 10-year-old period of State controlled finances in Millville during which the town's funded debts have been wiped out and the tax rate reduced from $75 to $39.

Others on Their Own

Several other communities such as Palmer, standing on the threshold of bankruptcy several years ago, it was reported, are engaged in a war production boom of lasting benefit. These communities are now running "on their own" with no indications that they will ever again need state assistance.

Millville, however, was cited as the State's community economic

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Rommel Deploying for New Thrust; Stimson: Losses Less Than Reported; Drive Against Bureau Rule Intensifies

Secretary Perkins and McNutt feel brunt of slash of funds for state aid projects.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Congressional revolt against executive bureaus added important new developments today.

The House Appropriations Committee made an almost clean sweep of aid-to-state war projects recommended by Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, Labor Secretary Frances Perkins, and bureau heads.

Claude R. Wickard, Food Administrator, renewed his plea for a "clear mandate from Congress" on his food program, while the Farm Bloc organized its rebellion.

The Senate Judiciary Committee prepared to report out the McKellar bill designed to increase Senate patronage at the expense of federal agencies.

Meanwhile, as the congressional revolt continued, it developed somewhat embarrassingly that a special unlisted gasoline and tire ration board has been quietly instituted to serve legislators only, who are able to have their business done by telephone.

Where Rebuff Falls Heaviest

Of the new developments, most important in final consequences is the clean sweep of rejections given to proposed aid-to-state projects. These rebuff Secretary Perkins and may put Mr. McNutt's job in peril, and include the following:

1. Charles P. Taft, chief of the Defense Health and Welfare Services, had asked $2,973,000 to help finance a state-aid program to care for children of employed mothers. This was cut out.

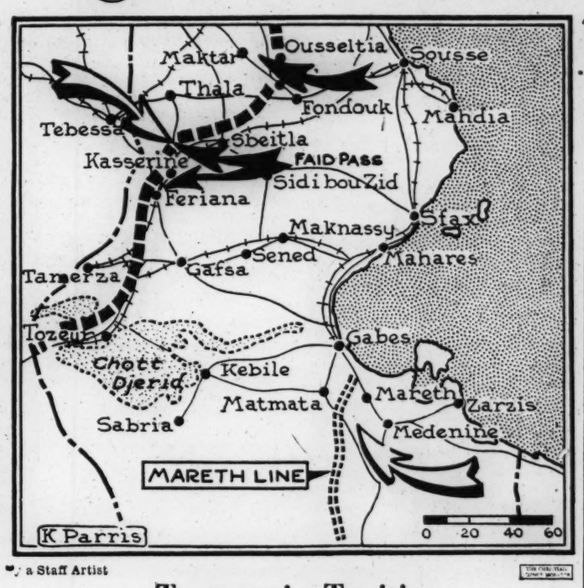
2. The Office of Education asked for $3,182,000 to train high school students for wartime service through the High School Victory Corps, established by the War Manpower Commission. This was cut out.

3. Secretary Perkins had asked for $837,000 for work in curbing absenteeism in war plants. This was dropped.

4. Mr. McNutt had asked for $2,454,000 to equalize salaries of the U. S. Employment Service, faced with major responsibilities in new manpower tasks, which Mr. McNutt declared essential in order to discharge its duties. This was dropped.

5. Frederic A. Delano, the President's uncle, had asked for a supplemental $200,000 for the

Continued on Page 9, Column 4



By a Staff Artist

Tempest in Tunisia

White arrows show approximate points at which the United Nations are pushing their counteroffensive following General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's advance. Black arrows show position of German forces. Broken line is present battle front.

Allies counterattack in Tunisia; Germans put up strong resistance in Russian theater.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American losses in Tunisia are less than the first estimates indicated, Secretary of War Stimson announced, although he warned that the present success against Marshal Rommel should not be taken to imply an easy or a quick victory.

The Secretary denied that American troops were "green," as reported. He stated that, although inexperienced in actual battle, they constituted a highly trained force.

At the moment the Americans, with units of the British First Army, appeared to have driven several miles into Kasserine Pass, 130 miles Southwest of Tunis. The Pass is six miles long and the Germans were said to be holding on to only one mile of it, preparing to make a stand three miles beyond it.

The Secretary denied that American troops were "green" as reported. He stated that, although inexperienced in actual battle, they constituted a highly trained force. At the moment they, and units of the British First Army, were driving into the pass with every indication they might force the Germans out.

British observers advise caution against hasty interpretations that Marshal Rommel might be forced to retreat the 60 miles he has advanced in the past 10 days. One element, not mentioned in some of the dispatches, is a German force heading southward from the Kasserine direction toward Feriana 20-odd miles

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Axis defense in Tunisia based on strategy of attacking whenever opportunity affords.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in Tunisia

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 25—The second phase of the Axis defensive in Tunisia ended when the combined elements of the Twenty-first and Tenth Panzer Divisions, with supporting German and Italian infantry, retired under heavy British and American pressure to form a bridgehead at the western entrance to Kasserine Pass, about 35 miles away from the important United Nations base at Tebessa.

The first phase began when the Axis rushed in sufficient troops to prevent advanced light forces of Lieut. Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson's British First Army from reaching Bizerte and Tunis by speed. It ended with General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's withdrawal from Tripolitania into Tunisia after the Axis had poured in men and matériel there faster than the United Nations could do over their far longer lines of communication and therefore had made impossible a wintertime attack by the First Army, Americans, and French.

The second stage opened with Marshal Rommel reinforcing Gen. Jürgin von Arnim's Axis forces in Bizerte and Tunis while Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's British Eighth Army was reinforcing General Anderson, and it had as its primary objective the clearance of valuable space west and northwest of Gafsa for the Afrika Korps to operate in as it moves northward with the British Eighth Army in pursuit.

Reinforcements Brought In

To achieve this objective, detachments of the Tenth Panzer Division were brought down from farther north in Tunisia, where it had been drafted from the Amiens region in France directly after the United Nations landings in North Africa on November 8, and a detachment of the crack 21st Division was landed by sea from the desert farther east, where it had been withdrawn from combat a fortnight ahead of Marshal Rommel's general retirement.

Together, these forces launched a two-pronged thrust against what their commanders had accurately sized up as the weakest sector of the Allied line. Attacking with weight and vigor, they made a net gain of some 50 miles along their farthest line of advance, captured three important airfields, and installed themselves at the western end of Kasserine Pass between the Chamel and Semmama Mountains. What they would do after that obviously depended on the toll taken of them en route.

That this was relatively light is shown by the fact the Nazis then sent one column to within three miles of British-held Thala in the north and some way toward Tebessa in the northwest. There they found the Americans regrouped and reinforced. So strongly did these forces hit back after heavy American losses in their first severe battle experience that following three days of heavy fighting up to 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, Axis formations were driven back with heavy losses of men to the mountain gateway through which they had emerged.

Menace Averted

Thus was averted a menace to both Tebessa and a sector of the Allied lines running north. At one period it was hoped that Allied Commander in Chief Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would be able to throw in forces to cut off Axis troops which had come through the Pass. But this was not done, and when the Axis fell back at considerable cost of men and materials, it was upon positions it had prepared for such an eventuality, though these had been bombed and strafed by American and British aircraft.

Meanwhile, another enemy column which did not go through Kasserine Pass is reported moving down toward Feriana, whence a road capable of accommodating two streams of traffic runs across Dernaia Heights to Tebessa.

So much vigor did the Americans put into their counterattacks of the past three days that in this area they compelled the retiring Axis troops to leave behind enough small arms to equip a full battalion. Some 65 miles to the north, an attack about three miles west of Ousseltia has been beaten off by the French, while further north in the area held by the

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Fighting on Guadalcanal Continues to Mop Up Foe

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the American naval forces in the Southern Pacific

ABOARD A WARSHIP IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC, Feb. 25—Although the ten-day running sea fight in the Solomons beginning at the end of January was followed almost immediately by the end of Japanese resistance on Guadalcanal, the fighting is even yet not entirely at an end. There are many hundreds of Japanese still on the island. They are scattered through the jungles and the mountain districts away from the Henderson base.

The Japanese have a base at Santa Isabel Island, 100 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, which has been strongly reinforced. New bomber strips have appeared on the Japanese New Georgia airfield at Munda some 200 miles away in the direction of Bougainville. Moreover, Japanese submarines operating to the south and east of Guadalcanal as commerce raiders are still a menace to the sea routes leading to the United States bases.

These threats need liquidating before Guadalcanal can attain its full value as an advanced operating base for naval fighting ships. However, the end would seem to be in sight, and some hints are appearing as to the pattern of the final victory in the Southern Pacific.

Victory an Important One

The end of organized Japanese resistance on Guadalcanal is undoubtedly a major victory. From the decks of this advanced striking unit of the Pacific fleet—a medium-sized warship which has played a major part in the success—the struggle is considered to have been neither excessively costly nor unnecessarily long drawn out.

The men aboard this ship know only too well the cost they have been forced to share in gaining the victory. They still talk in the wardrooms of the first big battle of Oct. 11 off Russell Island in the Southern Solomons. They talk of the constant patrolling of Solomons waters, with the frequent and costly submarine attacks and air raids—those breath-taking runs northward to intercept the "Bougainville express," with its reinforcements for Guadalcanal. They still remember the highly dangerous night sorties, with a few picked ships, to shell the Japanese airbases on the islands flanking the "canal" on the north and west.

These men will never forget the epic run to Guadalcanal waters on the night of Nov. 13, when they realize that this was to be a supreme test against a vastly su-

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U. S. Striving to Maintain Finland as a Free Nation

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 24. Delayed. (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman, commenting on reports which have gained currency abroad, denied categorically tonight that the Finnish Government had entered into any negotiations for a separate peace with Soviet Russia.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Finland's tardy but commendable awakening to the dangers of its connection with Hitler's Germany is warmly approved in government circles here where there is still hope that it is not too late to save the existence of an independent Finland.

But the hope is tempered with a feeling that Finland has been somewhat careless in its handling of its own fate and that it scarcely deserves the assistance which it will, nevertheless, obtain from Washington.

The fact is that for sentimental reasons—"Finland pays its debts"—the State Department here is obligated to do what it can to help extricate Finland from an almost insoluble position. Beside the sentimental reasons from the debt-payment period when Finland did build up enormous popular credit in the United States, the State Department and official circles generally feel that there is real merit in the concept of a free Finland.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, only this week advised Finland to withdraw from Germany's war against Russia.

Friendship Exists

He explained that in view of the very real friendship and great measure of understanding between Finns and Americans during the past quarter century it was only natural for the United States Government to make it clear that this country hopes the Government of Finland no longer would continue the policy of giving aid—effective military aid—to the mortal enemies of the United States and the United Nations.

Those enemies, he emphasized, were also the mortal enemies of exactly the kind of democracy and human liberty that the people of Finland themselves have believed in and stood for.

In the years before the war, Finland had become a sturdy, self-reliant little country with a healthy, modern economy and a good sound social system. It belonged in many respects to the Scandinavian bloc which always has enjoyed the approval of official Washington as well as American public opinion generally.

Moscow View Doubtful

These reasons for Washington sympathy for Finland have, however, been tried severely by Finland's almost complete official subordination to Germany during the past two years. It has been strained further by regard for the interests of Russia which has been fighting America's number one enemy, Germany, and fighting it with a success which wins considerable Washington regard for any Russian

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States Act to Aid Farmer As Washington Vacillates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Hesitancy and bickering in Washington in dealing decisively with manpower are causing the state legislatures throughout the country to take the problem in their own hands, it developed today.

While the War Department announced that its plans to use soldiers to pick cotton in Arizona were being held up pending an investigation to determine whether a real emergency exists, a number of state governments are preparing to act without waiting for Federal agencies and are preparing independent measures to insure an adequate supply of farm labor, a survey of proposed state legislation showed.

Action ranging from the mobilization of school children to the hiring out of prison inmates to work in the field is under consideration in a score of state capitals, a survey revealed.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, testifying before the House Agriculture Committee on the Government's food program, contended that the "reluctance" of farm boys to ask deferment from military service was adding greatly to the already serious farm manpower shortage.

"They seem to feel there is a stigma attached to it," he said.

'Bad Treatment' Cited

Representative Harold C. Cooley (D) of North Carolina told the Secretary that many farm workers had been subjected to "bad treatment" when they requested deferments from Selective Service. He cited the case of a constituent whom he said was essential to such a degree that although he was refused deferment, he received "one furlough after another" after induction because the Army recognized he was needed on the farm.

Mr. Wickard insisted that his plan to recruit a land army of boys and girls and available adults in towns and cities would do much to solve the problem.

"Do you mean that in three or four weeks you can train those city children to be farmers?" asked Representative Fred C. Gilchrist (R) of Iowa.

"I had a 15-year-old town boy on my farm last year," Mr. Wickard replied. "After a few weeks, he could run a tractor and do other farm jobs—under supervision, of course—and do them well. I wish I could get him back. One of my neighbors got him."

Take Help at Hand

"When you're short of help, you've got to take whatever is available," Mr. Wickard added. He said that he had steadily opposed drafting of farm workers and that "they've taken too many off the farms now."

The Secretary vigorously defended the Administration farm program, and warned that any rise in farm prices would have "inflationary tendencies." He held that inclusion of farm-labor costs in parity computations would be an inflationary step.

In some rural areas, soldiers on furlough already have been pressed into service to help harvest heavy fall and winter crops.

Speedy Action Needed

Food officials in Washington have warned unless speedy action is taken to relieve the labor situation, a nation-wide food shortage impends.

Measures calling for the conditional parole of state prisoners are before the Legislatures in Texas, California, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and North Carolina, the survey showed.

New York, California, Delaware, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, Michigan, and Utah are considering proposals to shorten school terms to permit children to help in the harvest.

The New York Legislature has drafted a mobilization program to recruit 30,000 volunteer farm workers.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, told his press conference today that "further investigation has

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Hitler Goads Reich to Battle Threatening Tenfold Terror

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Adolf Hitler promised yesterday a "mobilization of the spiritual and material values of Europe" such as never before has been witnessed for war, but hinted that the struggle might continue for years and that there still were difficulties on the home front.

He asserted that "the gigantic mass of the German people is standing behind the New Reich and the National Socialist world of thought which is inspiring it," but indicated that all was not well within Nazi Germany and occupied Europe, that the Nazi Party must "break terror with tenfold terror."

The Führer addressed a 1,000-word proclamation to a Munich meeting of Party followers. It was read for him because, as he phrased it, he was still "with the German soldiers fighting in the East because it is there that the fate of Germany and Europe will be decided—a decision which must and will end in our victory."

Hitler asserted that "the German people will mobilize and use their forces to an extent exceeding that in any war in history," and that with their allies the Germans would carry out "a mobilization of the spiritual and material values of Europe such as our continent has not yet seen in its history of several thousand years."

"Neither shall we hesitate a single second to call upon the countries which are responsible for the outbreak of this war to do their bit in the fatal struggle," he said in an apparent reference to fallen France.

"We shall not scruple about foreign lives at a time when such hard sacrifices are exacted from our own lives," he declared, but did not amplify that statement.

As to the home front, Hitler declared that "in these coming months and perhaps years the Party will have to fulfill its second great historic task, namely to rouse the nation to the greatness of its danger, to strengthen its faith in victory, to instill strength in weak characters, and ruthlessly to destroy saboteurs.

"The Party has to enlighten in places where enlightenment is being rejected. It has to break terror with tenfold terror.

"It has to extinguish traitors whoever they be and whatever their disguise who follow aims hostile to the people."

Hitler promises continuance of fanaticism: Page 7.

Navy Chaplain Talks On Church Going of Sailors

The time when sailors go most to church is after a battle, Lieut. Prescott B. Wintersteen, U. S. Navy, reported here today.

Lieutenant Wintersteen as chaplain of a cruiser has been in five or six engagements in the Atlantic but managed to get to Boston for a conference of Unitarian chaplains. He was attached to a ship in the occupation of Casablanca.

"A ship at war is a hard place to hold services," said the Navy chaplain. "We try to hold divine service every Sunday. How many go depends on how near you are to battle.

"If they know they are close to battle, the attendance is good. The best attendance is after battle. They are mighty glad they got through. If they did not think before they had reasons to be grateful, they know then they have. We had one service after a battle when every possible person who could go was there."

The chaplain, who is a keen, practical young man, does not find, however, that the war is pushing sailors into the churches wholesale. It does though have its influence.

"The war has a sobering and enlarging influence," he observed, "and as a man grows in proportion, he has a greater regard for religion."

Lieutenant Wintersteen went into the Navy from Marblehead, Mass., where he was minister of the Unitarian Church. He was commissioned two years ago and has been a chaplain for the past year and a half. His father is minister of the Unitarian churches at Uxbridge and Mendon, Mass., and his wife and seven-months old son now live at Uxbridge.

Besides conducting services, a navy chaplain looks after the personal problems of the men, the Lieutenant noted, and has a number of other duties besides. Lieutenant Wintersteen is the welfare officer of the cruiser and editor of the ship's newspaper. War conditions, however, have now made publication practically impossible. Ordinarily the paper runs four to eight pages once a month or oftener.

The chaplains' conference is being held at the American Unitarian Association at 25 Beacon Street. Such sessions are held from time to time to enable chaplains to talk over their work at church headquarters. Today's discussion turned to postwar problems and how the chaplains can help prepare their men for the readjustments. The conference was in general charge of the Rev. Dan Huntington Fenn, Director of the Department of the Ministry of the American Unitarian Association.

All the chaplains participating except Lieutenant Wintersteen are Army chaplains, drawn from posts as far as the deep South, and nearly all went into the service from New England churches. The group includes Chaplain Abbot Peterson, who for 30 years was minister of the First Church in Brookline, Mass.; Chaplain Raymond V. Conley of Gardner, Mass.; Chaplain Arthur Graham, Sterling, Mass.; Chaplain Frank Crandall, Salem, Mass.; Chaplain Raymond Palmer, for a time minister at Northfield and Lynn, Mass.; Chaplain Owen W. Eames, Springfield, Mass.; Chaplain Andrew X. Mahy, Augusta, Maine; Chaplain Charles F. Roberts, Washington, D. C., and Chaplain James Hanner, formerly minister of the Unitarian Church at Nantucket, who conducted this morning's chapel service.

By a Staff Photographer

Lieut. P. B. Wintersteen

Formerly minister at Unitarian Church at Marblehead, Mass., who finds that churchgoing on a warship thrives just before and after battle.

Taxpayers' Group Has Ways to Use Towns' Surpluses

A three-way plan for Massachusetts cities and towns to utilize cash surpluses, which exist in many Bay State communities, was outlined today by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

Pointing out that local problems preclude making any universal rule, the Federation proposed that the funds be used: (1) to reduce local tax rates; (2) to retain as cash for later use; (3) to purchase Federal bonds for postwar use, or a combination of all three, depending on circumstances.

"It need only be said," the Federation commented in its monthly publication, Taxtalk, "that the taxpayers are in crying need of tax relief, and since the surplus is the direct result of raising more taxes than were needed, the taxpayers are entitled to have it returned in the form of tax reductions this year. There may never be a greater need for tax relief.

"Every community must find its own answer. In cities and towns with large surpluses—and some towns have free cash exceeding a full year's tax levy, the chances are that sound policy would dictate all three uses."

The City of Pittsfield, the Federation pointed out recently, has a free cash surplus of more than $600,000, which could mean a $10 reduction in the tax rate if it all were applied for that purpose this year.

Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, said recently that there was more than $25,000,000 in free cash in the treasuries of Massachusetts cities and towns.

Woman Wins Victory For Democrats

State House Roundup

First Democratic victory in the Massachusetts House this session was scored by a woman legislator.

Representative Florence Cook (D), of Boston, yesterday won favorable action on her bill to authorize the Adjutant General to set up information bureaus where relatives of men serving in the Army or Navy could be informed of their whereabouts.

Making her first speech on the floor of the House, Representative Cook won substitution of her bill for the adverse report of the Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety. Her move for substitution appeared lost on a voice vote, but when the Representative doubted the result, a rising vote of 76 to 50 sent the bill on to a first reading.

Representative Michael J. Neville of Cambridge, Minority Floor Leader, who has made a number of whimsical remarks about his inability to swing a vote through the overwhelmingly Republican majority, then led Mrs. Cook to the front of the House and bowed her into his seat, as the Legislators applauded.

Annual Sessions Opposed

Opposing a bill for the return of annual sessions of the Legislature, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations has challenged the Legislators to submit the question to the people.

"The people voted overwhelmingly in favor of biennial sessions and they will do so again," Thomas M. Joyce, representing the Federation, said yesterday at a hearing before the Committee on Constitutional Law.

World Federation Bills

A public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law will be held Wednesday, March 3, at 10:30 a. m., at the State House on three resolutions memorializing the President and Congress to call a convention of representatives of the free nations to frame a world government for establishing world-wide law and order and a durable world peace.

Proponents of the resolutions are looking for support from Representatives in 42 electoral districts where voters in the last election supported by three to one a referendum on the question whether representatives from their districts should be instructed to vote to ask the President and Congress to call a meeting of representatives of the world's free peoples for the purpose of forming a democratic world government.

Thomas H. Mahoney, a Boston lawyer and Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee for World Federation, sponsor of one of the resolutions, has announced that his committee will back any petition looking toward world federation.

"When the plain citizens of the globe have a deciding voice in world affairs, they will no longer be tricked into so-called defensive wars by power-thirsty leaders," Mr. Mahoney said today. "They will know that there are enough of the earth's resources for all the earth's people and enough men and women willing to develop them, and hence no need of shedding blood over them."

Officer Applicants Sought By Navy's Bureau of Supplies

War Activities in New England

Navy commissions today were opened to applicants to form "a large complement of well-qualified officers for the Supply Corps work ashore and afloat, within and without the continental limits of the United States," it was announced today.

Heretofore, the Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts had been unable to accept officer applicants "in any great numbers."

Upon being commissioned on a probationary status, those under 27 years of age will be given a four-month course by the Bureau at the Harvard School of Business Administration. A college degree in economics or business administration is a prerequisite.

Next in demand are men up to 40 years of age, who have experience in sizable industrial concerns or large department stores and mercantile establishments, in charge of warehousing, stock-control, or purchasing. While a college degree is desirable, eight to 10 years of business experience may be accepted in place of a completed course in college. Accountants and men with "straight auditing experience cannot qualify for this program," it was explained.

S. S. Trumbull

The South Portland (Maine) Shipbuilding Corporation announced the launching today of the Liberty Ship John Trumbull, named for an 18th-century Connecticut jurist and poet. Miss Cynthia L. Churchill, 14-year-old daughter of Chester L. Churchill, President of the Yard, was listed as sponsor.

'E' for Shoes

For outstanding production of shoes for the armed forces, the Army-Navy "E" was awarded this afternoon at the Field and Flint Company of Brockton.

Advise Classes

To meet the increased demand for war-job training under the manpower order on non-deferrable jobs, the United States Employment Service offices in this area are advising classes for job applicants now holding non-deferrable jobs.

"A noticeable increase in job applicants has been evident" since Paul McNutt issued the order, reported James J. McCormack, superintendent of the U. S. E. S. offices in Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Malden, Medford, Newton and Somerville, which are open daily from 8:30 to 5:30 p. m. and until 8 p. m. on Wednesdays.

Play for Soldiers

"Heart of a City," a musicale about the London blitz, is being presented tonight by the Bureau at the Harvard School of Business Administration. A college degree in economics or business administration is a prerequisite.

Parker Launched

S. S. Theodore Parker, honoring Boston's Unitarian minister of a century ago, was launched yesterday by California Shipbuilding Corporation in Los Angeles Harbor.

As Calship No. 143, of which 134 have been delivered to date, it was sponsored by Mrs. C. E. Walsh, Jr., wife of the chief of the Procurement Division of the United States Maritime Commission.

Relieve 38'ers

To help supply manpower in war industries and on farms, Army enlisted personnel who are over 38 years of age should be discharged as fast as possible, declared Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, in a directive today to all his subordinate commanders.

The directive followed a change in Army policy which heretofore had required a trained man to be available for the place of the one being discharged, as well as requiring the applicant for discharge to show he would be engaged in essential work.

Now all that is required is that applicants show they will be engaged in essential work, it was pointed out by the General, in expressing "dissatisfaction with the slowness with which discharges of men 38 years and over are being consummated."

Tobin Expected to Submit Modified Sewer Loan Order

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is expected to submit a new, if modified, sewer loan order to the Boston City Council following that body's rejection yesterday of the original measure in the course of a three-hour meeting that developed into one of the most turbulent sessions in recent Council history.

After heated debate and continual bickering that led one Councilor to term the meeting "disgraceful" and another member to challenge its legality, the City Council killed both the loan order and a substitute measure calling for half the amount by failing to muster the 15 votes required for a first reading.

The meeting itself got away to a late start of 45 minutes because of the absence of a quorum, and was then delayed, if not thrown into confusion at several points, when members who favored the sewer loan walked out from time to time to prevent a vote and inevitable loss of the measure.

The loan order was sought by Mayor Tobin at the request of Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland, the $1,000,000 figure representing salaries for 1943 and 1944 and proposed sewer construction for the current year.

Those supporting the Mayor, including Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton, who later protested the legality of the special meeting, and Councilor William F. Hurley of Roxbury, maintained reduction of the loan order would add 10 cents to the tax rate since the Department would have to come back next year for additional funds if the cut were made.

The $1,000,000 loan order was defeated by a vote of 11 to 5 and the halving order failed by just one ballot.

The Council did vote for the appropriation of $44,500 for the Assessing Department, $25,000 for the Park Department and $5,500 for the Planning Board. These orders were adopted unanimously.

Amateur Musicians Compete March 6

Young Massachusetts musicians will compete on Saturday, March 6, in Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, in the fifteenth biennial Young Artists' contest, and the eighth biennial Student Musicians' contest.

Mrs. Frederick P. Flagg of Waltham, State Auditions Chairman, reports that contestants come from Boston, Somerville, Arlington, Dorchester, Milton, Mattapan, Natick, Dedham, Cambridge, Newton, Swampscott, and Waltham. State winners will compete in district auditions, and winners of district auditions will compete for national awards.

The National Federation of Music Clubs will present four cash prizes of $1,000 each, to winners of first place in piano, violin, man's voice and woman's voice. The winners will be announced on the Victory Day program, May 8, from Carnegie Hall, New York City. From the national winners in piano and violin a further award known as the Schubert Memorial Prize will be made, granting a performance as soloist at a pair of concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and a soloist appearance at a pair of concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Two scholarships worth $200 each, to include tuition and living expenses, will be given to the Berkshire Music Center. They will be known as the National Federation of Music Clubs Scholarships and will be awarded for the 1943 summer session.

Redstone Viewed Sagansky as His Partner in Club

Michael Redstone, treasurer and principal stockholder of the Club Mayfair, today told the Boston Licensing Board that he regarded Dr. Harry Sagansky as a partner of the Club. This admission came as the Board opened its second day of hearings on the Club's application for an entertainment license. Police Captain Edward J. Keating of the Warren Avenue station asked yesterday that the Club's licenses be suspended.

Asked by Miss Mary Driscoll, the Board's Chairman, to tell what he had showed its members at a private meeting, Mr. Redstone replied:

"It was a note for $10,000 which I gave Sagansky to show my obligation for his interest in the Mayfair. I regarded him as a partner and I gave him the note to fulfill my promise that he was a partner, I mean a half partner, in the Mayfair."

Later in today's questioning Mr. Redstone produced an affidavit, dated Feb. 15, and signed by Dr. Sagansky, which read:

"I hereby sever all my business connections with the Mayfair, hold no office, and have no financial interest in the Club."

This affidavit was signed four days before Dr. Sagansky was sentenced to two years in the House of Correction for conspiracy to bribe Malden aldermen into returning beano.

Part of today's hearing was spent examing ledgers containing the club's business transactions.

Mr. Redstone also admitted that he was connected with the Latin Quarter, another Boston night spot.

Wellesley Reopening

After two postponements because of the fuel oil shortage, Wellesley College will open its second semester next Wednesday. The late opening will also mean curtailment of the usual spring vacation to merely a long week end from April 23 to 27.

Many of the students took jobs in business and industry during the unexpectedly long winter vacation period, which stretched over 10 weeks.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Dr. and Mrs. Serge Gaposchkin of Harvard University Observatory will discuss "Astronomy in Russia" at the Hayden Memorial Building, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, at 7:30 p. m., for the benefit of Russian War Relief.

Friday

Mrs. Sayward will talk on "Roman Art" at 11 a. m. at the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Boris Goldovsky will give a piano talk on the current Boston Symphony program at the Copley-Plaza Oval Room at 12:15 p. m. Open to the public.

William Dana Orcutt will lecture on John Baskerville in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Prof. F. O. Mattiessen of Harvard University will lecture on "Lincoln and the Common Man' 'at Jordan Hall at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Labor Upheld In Court Case; Unique Decision

Labor was upheld today by the Massachusetts Supreme Court in a unique decision—first, it is said, of the kind in the country.

Some time ago a number of employees of the General Beverage Company of Springfield got into a dispute with the management. The company went to court, bringing a bill in equity to restrain its workers from striking and to require them to fulfill their contract of employment.

Judge David F. Dillon issued a temporary injunction restraining the striking employees from picketing. It is a law in 30-odd states that when an injunction is issued in a lower court in a labor dispute, the judge must report it to a higher court. The strikers asked Judge Dillon to report the case to the Supreme Court. He refused, ruling that a labor dispute was not involved. He then ordered the billin equity to trial before a master. The defendants brought a petition in mandamus to compel him to report the case.

A judge of the supreme court dismissed the mandamus petition but the full court by a majority vote today ordered the writ of mandamus to issue saying, "Denial of the request for report deprived the petitioners of the right of review by a single judge; the petitioners ought not tobe obliged to wait for a review until after the case has been heard by a master."

House Group's Plans

New England members of the National House of Representatives now plan to meet weekly with Floor Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., to discuss legislation to benefit this region and to keep abreast of New England developments.

Announcement of the plan was made today by Mr. Martin after a meeting yesterday at which the group discussed particularly the fuel oil situation.

Army Barges to Put 'Em Across

United States Army

Engineer Amphibian Command Improves Strategy

One of the barges of the Army's "Seahorses" is shown in practice off Camp Edwards, headquarters of the Army's newest combat team. Inset is Brig. Gen. Daniel Noce, organizer and commander of the troops which have the job of ferrying men and equipment from shore to shore. Many units have already "graduated" to assignments in theaters of operation such as North Africa.

Edwards the Training Center For Army's New 'Sea Horses'

New England's long-secret role as the training area for the Army's latest combat innovation, the Engineer Amphibian Command, was made public yesterday in the first press conference held by Brig. Gen. Daniel Noce, organizer and commander of the "Sea Horses" headquartered at Camp Edwards on Cape Cod.

"Water is a route, not a barrier," declared the General, in describing how military strategy today has reversed a long-held concept that a flank was safe if it lay on water.

While the invasion of North Africa called upon the Navy to do the ship-to-shore landing under hostile fire, many of the units trained in this area were among the first to land and will be called upon for any shore-to-shore movements in the Tunisian campaign.

As a classic example of the potentialities of his Sea Horses, the General cited Japanese progress down the Malay Peninsula, which he said "was probably decisively successful" because of the use of amphibian units flanking their way down the shoreline.

Shown by MacArthur

That such flanking movements can be successfully met by a proper defense, however, was shown by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's localized successes in the Bataan campaign, in which amphibian assault was turned back on several occasions by well-defended beach positions, until the Americans and Filipinos were overwhelmed, he recalled.

Units of the Amphibian Command which have gone into other theaters of operation, the General disclosed in his talk at First Service Command headquarters, have as a mission "not the attack itself, but getting the combat units to the right place at the right time, putting them safely ashore, organizing the beach for them and resupplying them as the action progresses." Key implements are barges of secret capabilities in carrying men and equipment.

General Noce, who only last week was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for organizing the Army's first self-contained amphibian transportation units, disclosed that his troops, even though under the Army's Chief of Engineers in the Services of Supply, are now training with the Army Ground Forces in Florida as well as on Cape Cod. The organization was conceived early last spring, headquarters were established at Camp Edwards, and training was begun early last summer.

Although their activity, particularly in mimic landings to and from islands in the area, became an open secret to many Cape Codders, yesterday's explanation by the General was the first formal description of the new outfit.

Long Been Used

While use of his troops may be considered a change in recent strategy, water as a basic route has long been used, said the General, recalling instances as far back as Scipio's water-borne attack on Carthage to get Hannibal.

In likening his troops to British Commandos, the "Sea Horses" form "Combined Operations" units. Their shoulder patch of blue and gold, bears the eagle, machine-gun, and anchor, which signify the combined operations of air, land, and sea. Britain's Commandos wear the same design in red and black.

In addition, the Americans on the left breast of tunic or "zoot-suit" coverall wear a red seahorse on a background of white, in an ellipse of blue. Spelled out under the Sea Horse is the Command's motto: "Put 'Em Across,"—a phrase which tumbled out one early day as the General was exhorting his troops, according to First Lieut. Ralph Ingersoll, publisher of the New York newspaper PM, who is an assistant training executive and public relations officer.

No other American troops wear such a badge in the space otherwise reserved for campaign ribbons or medals. This placement was chosen as a means of easier identification from the front view, it was explained.

General Noce, a West Point graduate in 1917 who entered the Corps of Engineers, ended his interview "without comment" after reading a recent statement by Lord Louis Mountabatten, head of Britain's Commandos, predicting "sea-borne invasion of Europe" as inevitable.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly colder; gentle winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight except slightly colder in southern portion.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Southwestern Maine: Slightly colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:47 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Friday, 4:09 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

'Black Market' Cases on Trial Next Tuesday

Further delay in Federal prosecution of alleged "black market" operators whose cases are already before the Court, and involve violation of price ceilings in beef and other meat, was denied by Judge George C. Sweeney when 11 more indictments of a similar nature were returned to him in the United States District Court late yesterday.

He ordered 16 wholesalers, already indicted, to prepare for trial next Tuesday. Speedy action was urged by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon to check the rapidly spreading operations of the "black market" in Massachusetts.

Excessive prices have been brought about by the scarcity of meat, in spite of efforts of officials of the Office of Price Administration to keep prices within reasonable limits, the Court was told. Jail sentences are needed to check the illegal and unscrupulous practices, Mr. Brandon said.

Most of the indictments returned late yesterday consisted of additional counts against wholesalers who had been previously indicted. Two new indictments in the group named Snider Bros. Inc. of Worcester, charged in 20 counts with the sale of meat above the ceiling prices; Irving Snider, President, and Abraham Snider, Vice-President, charged with conspiracy to sell meat above the ceiling levels.

Also named in the list were: Milford Packing Company; B. Rottenberg Company of Brighton, Benjamin Rottenberg, President, Morris Lipkin, clerk, and Paul Miller, employee; Albert Yakus, President, and Joseph Keller, Treasurer of the Brighton Packing Co.

Two new indictments were returned naming Armour and Company of Delaware, charging violation of price ceiling regulations and conspiracy. The conspiracy indictment also named Charles W. Chamberlain, New England manager; Norman Ashe, manager of the Framingham branch, Edward Hout, manager of the Lowell branch and Daniel Lucey, manager at North Adams. The indictments allege that customers were obliged to buy eggs as a condition of obtaining butter.

Arraignment of Snider Brothers Co., Milford Packing Company and Armour and Company of Delaware and the district managers of the latter, is scheduled for tomorrow.

Committee Hearing Due March 10 On Question of Hammond Case Probe

A public hearing will be held by the Joint Committee on Rules of the Massachusetts Legislature on Wednesday, March 10, at 10:30 a. m., at Gardner Auditorium, on the question of whether there shall be an investigation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and the so-called Hammond ouster case, it was announced following a meeting of the Rules Committee this morning.

The hearing will be on a resolution filed by Representative Enrico Cappucci (D), of Boston, and Fred A. Blake (D), of Gardner. The resolution was filed after the regular closing date for filing, after J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Committee, announced the removal of Natalie Hays Hammond as Commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps. The former head of the Corps announced she had resigned.

The dismissal—or resignation—of Miss Hammond grew into a party issue when the Democratic minority in the House sought to obtain a complete explanation of the items in the budget for continuance of the Public Safety Committee during the current seven months' interim.

Race Track Awards Sought for State

Unclaimed pari-mutuel tickets at horse and dog-track meetings in Massachusetts, from 1935 to 1941, reached a total of $190,000, and this amount should be turned over to the State, said Representative John E. Flaherty (D) of Boston today as he appeared before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

Speaking on behalf of his bill to permit the State to collect unclaimed awards at the race tracks, Representative Flaherty said: "This money can be used as much-needed revenue for the Commonwealth."

Abraham B. Casson, representing the Suffolk Downs race track, said that the track, in selling a ticket to a patron, has entered a contract, and turning the money over to the State would not relieve the track of its contractual liability. He cited the case of eight 1935 winning tickets recently received by the track from a soldier in Arizona, and which the track paid.

Representative Flaherty, however, said that New York and New Hampshire now have laws whereby uncollected claims are turned over to the State Treasury.

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, who was chairman of a special commission to study proposed increases to the Commonwealth in horse and dog racing revenue, favored the Commission's bill that unclaimed monies on winning tickets shall be turned over to the State Racing Commission as part of the Commission's revenue on April 1, following the year of issuing.

Light Begins To Shine Again Upon Millville

Continued from Page 1

problem number one. It presents a picture of inadequate or lacking water supplies, organized civic enterprise, sewerage, fire protection and general community facilities resulting from 10 years of industrial inactivity. Inducements necessary to the invitation of new industries are necessarily beyond the resources of the town itself, and hence become a State responsibility, the Commission stated.

Thus the rehabilitation of Millville was boiled down by the Commission to a co-operative venture between the State and the townspeople, the former to promote industrial occupations and finance community projects, the latter developing a unified community spirit and organization to avoid mistakes of the past.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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c *Third,* dial to right. Always swing dial clear around to finger-stop. Let dial swing back *by itself.* It's the *return action* that gets your number. If you hear a rapid "buzz-buzz," the line is busy; wait a minute, and dial again.

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U. S. Is Warned It Must Maintain Postwar Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Maintaining effective national unity throughout the period of postwar reconstruction will be America's most difficult political task, according to a survey published by the Foreign Policy Association.

While few question now the need for maintaining wartime unity beyond military victory, "the real test will come when the peoples and governments of the United Nations are faced with the task of maintaining enough of the machinery of wartime collaboration to carry them through the trying period of relief and rehabilitation," the report declared.

The survey, prepared by Howard P. Whidden, Jr., of the Association's research staff, pointed out that since postwar problems will be so similar to the problems of actual warfare, "many of the national and international controls which are necessary in wartime will be needed during the transition period."

Disintegration

In analyzing the wartime collaboration of 1914-18, Mr. Whidden said that although effective collaboration among the Allied and associated powers, once achieved, "proved successful both in the military and economic fields, no sooner had the armistice been signed than wartime unity began to disintegrate. The transition period, instead of being the prelude to genuine co-operation within the framework of the League of Nations, marked the beginning of reversion to extreme nationalism, which ultimately led to a second and more devastating world conflict.

"It would be folly to expect that serious conflicts of interest will not develop again among the victorious nations, but there is reason to believe that it will be possible during reconstruction to maintain some of the procedures by which divergent interests are now being reconciled in war.

"From the tragic experience of the last peace-making, many have learned the basic elements of the problem, while a wealth of factual information is at hand to guide those who must make the decisions. Thousands of trained men, in comparison with the handful at the end of World War I, have learned to co-operate across national lines and to think of the future in terms of this experience.

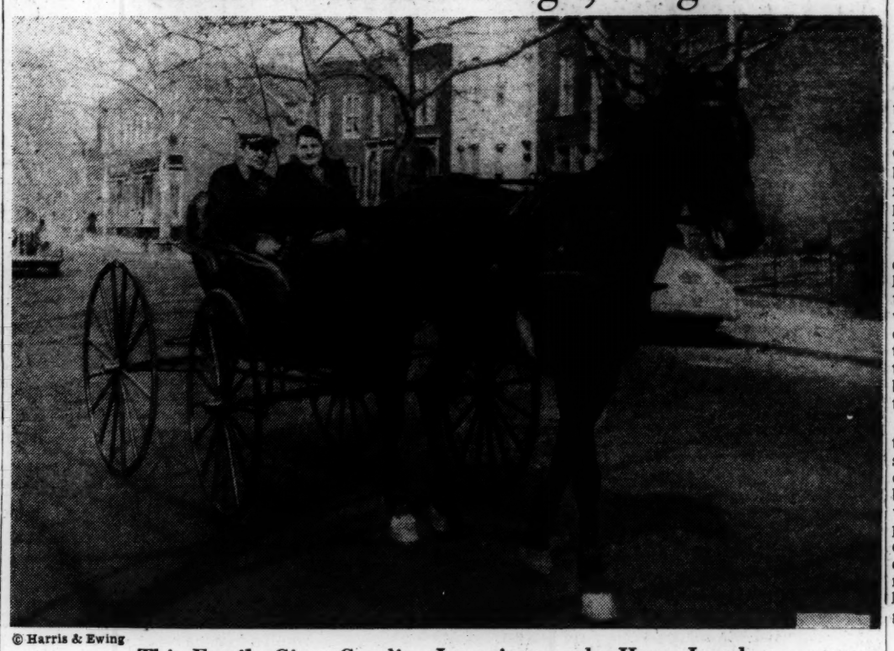
Orderly Transition

"The existing agencies of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office should also provide valuable aid. Much of the wartime machinery has received wide and favorable publicity, and consideration is already being given to its continued use in peace.

"It does seem likely that out of the joint boards and committees and the Lend-Lease administration will come much of the apparatus and personnel needed in making an orderly transition from war to peace.

"If the governments and peoples of the United Nations—and particularly the United States, since this country will bear the heaviest burden—are prepared to accept the temporary inconveniences and sacrifices involved in maintaining such unity of action, then genuine co-operation within an international relief organization should be possible, and the road that leads by way of relief and rehabilitation to the creation of a more stable world order may well be found."

Ration Worries? Neigh, Neigh!



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This Family Gives Gasoline Investigators the Horse Laugh

While millions of Americans are affected by gasoline rationing, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Storty, of Washington, D. C., go trotting about the streets of the nation's Capital. And there isn't an Office of Price Administration official who can tell them that they are pleasure riding. Their steed's name is John.

Teachers Call Public to Aid Peace Plan

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 — School-teachers are calling in the public—parents, businessmen, labor leaders and so on—to help them in the big new job they call "educational reconstruction," in other words, in planning a program of education for a better postwar world.

The Progressive Education Association, holding its annual meeting here, gave relatively little attention to the techniques of education which occupy much time at most educational meetings. Members turned their thoughts to the great task of educating not only children but adults for living in a co-operative, interdependent world.

On one thing they are agreed; the teachers should not formulate such policy alone. Planning in the educational field, they held, should be a co-operative undertaking, with all kinds of people taking part. While the professional educator may well have the last word on how to teach reading, he should not, they insisted, take it upon himself to decide what the broad goals of education should be.

Variety of Fields

That's why the Association placed on its program this year not only members of the teaching profession but businessmen, trade-union executives, federal officials, foreign consuls, social workers, Parent-Teacher Association leaders, and so on.

The importance of determining a new educational policy was stressed by Carleton Washburne, Retiring President of the Association and Superintendent of Schools of Winnetka, Ill.

"During the next two or three decades, beginning now and with increased momentum after the victory, our world is going to be remade," said Mr. Washburne. "Whether that new world will be one of selfishness, short-sightedness, provincialism, race and class prejudice, and consequently of more devastating wars or whether it will be one of farsighted individual and social responsibility, world-wide freedom, and well-being depends in large measure on the education we give our boys and girls."

Education of the past contributed to the present world catastrophe, he said. He called on parents and teachers, both represented in this meeting, to help reconstruct education from the bottom up to meet new conditions. He told of a newly organized National Education Planning Commission, which is bringing together a number of national organizations in diverse fields for the purpose of organizing discussion groups all over the United States to formulate new educational policies.

Planners and Consumers

A strong argument for getting the people in the communities, not the top educational leaders, to draft new educational policies was presented by a University of Michigan professor now on the staff of the Office of War Information. Howard Y. McClusky noted with deep concern "a vast gap that exists today between the planners and the consumers of plans."

He appealed for planning from the bottom up. The people in the local communities, members of school boards, of city councils, of library boards, and so on, must do the discussing and program making.

But that raises a problem, he admitted. These adults are themselves in need of education. If they are to plan wisely, they must be re-educated in the new hemispheric relations which exist among peoples of the world. In other words, it is not enough to educate children for living in an interdependent world, said Mr. McClusky. "We must educate the people who control educational policy," he emphasized.

Free Discussion

One form of adult education was demonstrated to the convention when two trade-unionists, a businessman, an agricultural organization executive, and a professional educator took part in a panel discussion which revolved chiefly around educating people for a peace that, to quote one of the labor executives, "will safeguard the interests of the common man." The freest sort of discussion was engaged in by A. Plotkin, of the American Federation of Labor; J. Raymond Walsh of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; William Benton, former advertising man, now Vice-President of the University of Chicago; Joseph Ackerman of the Farm Foundation, and Dean Walter Anderson of the University of Montana.

Newly elected President of the Progressive Education Association is Vinal H. Tibbetts, Superintendent of schools of Manhasset, N. Y. Three new vice-presidents were named: Walter Anderson, of the University of Montana, Harl Roy Douglas of the University of Colorado, and Marion Carswell of Smith College.

OPA to Ease Curbs As Soon as Possible

Washington, Feb. 25

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown outlined today a policy of changing Office of Price Administration regulations "for the benefit of the public as rapidly as circumstances permit."

In this connection, he cited two recent OPA actions. One provides C gasoline rations for those who cannot get to their jobs on B rations. The other removes restrictions on tire recapping with reclaimed rubber for passenger cars and light trucks.

"War is going to be tough enough on civilians without adding any unnecessary burdens," Mr. Brown said in a statement. "I have instructed the staff of OPA to keep alert to changing conditions and to relax any rationing rules without delay whenever it becomes possible to do so."

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Uncle Sam Is Proved To Be Bountiful Host

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 25

Requesting additional funds for maintenance of the famous Old Blair House, home of distinguished foreign visitors to Washington, State Department attaches estimated during hearings on a supply bill reported to the House Feb. 24 that it costs an average of $8,000 to entertain each guest.

The estimate of $8,000 per visitor includes food, automobile hire at $35 per day, laundry, utilities, breakage, and wages of servants.

The Blair House was purchased last year as a guest house for foreign dignitaries and since last May 7 it has been occupied by two kings and four presidents. It is close by the White House.

Ohio's First Woman in House Hits Bickering by Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Congress had an admonition today from a mother of two sons in the armed forces, Representative Frances P. Bolton (R) of Ohio to forget bickering in order to face the stark realities of global war.

Mrs. Bolton, Ohio's first woman member of the House, declared that the war must be won and that nothing else counts, save protection of the economy.

Mrs. Bolton appealed to her colleagues to evaluate every bit of legislation, "challenged by the thought of our men overseas."

"They," she said, "are facing the sheer realities of the most brutalizing war of all history. With death on every hand they are not concerned with parities, with subsidies, with crop penalties.

"They are not interested in overtime payments—the hours they know are based upon necessity—with life or death on their pay checks. They look to us for the tools of war. They expect us to measure up to their need."

Suggesting that the country needs to feel confidence in Congress, Mrs. Bolton called on Congress to make "certain that the basic intent and purpose of everything we do is to further the war effort, and to protect our economy."

She declared that every measure "to justify itself" must be for the welfare of strong fighting men, well equipped for battle, and a civilian army able to carry the load.

"So," she added, "when we give our final judgments, can we not base them at all times upon just one thing: The need of our armies and of our people for the vital products of the earth and of the machines? Can we not set aside every suggestion of sectionalism and selfish interest and think only of these fundamentals?

"To meet our full responsibility must we not lift ourselves out of all bickering and disorder into a place where everything we say and all we do protects our production and our economy?"

"I am not preaching. I am clarifying what is in my own heart and in the hearts of all mothers—yes, of all wives and fathers, too—as we brace ourselves to meet the continuing tragedies that are upon us.

"I claim the right and the privilege to say these things because I am the mother of two sons in the service. Like every other mother I am perfectly aware of the drama of defeat being enacted in North Africa."

Asserting that the "people in their pain may turn and ask what is Congress doing," Mrs. Bolton said that "we must so govern our actions that we can say to them in all sincerity: 'We know there is no use of putting up a wailing wall in our hearts for our dead in an attempt to hide our inadequacy.'"

Colonel Miller Promoted

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, announces the promotion of Col. Troup Miller to the rank of brigadier general. General Miller has been the inspector general of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army since 1940. He will continue in that post.

Army Defends Wooden Guns, Says They Have Military Value

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The wooden gun is here to stay.

Furthermore, said the commanding general of the Military District of Washington today, there is no reason why one should not stay, among other places, on the roof of the House Office Building.

Brig. Gen. John T. Lewis seemed torn between amusement and annoyance at the furor over the speech by Representative Harold D. Cooley (D) of North Carolina, who inspected an antiaircraft gun position on Capitol Hill, and then reported to his colleagues:

"Dummy soldiers, wearing service overalls and hats, were bent over the phony guns—sort of like a scarecrow put on a melon patch!"

The idea seems to be that in bombing attacks, the plane doesn't aim at antiaircraft guns, it aims to stay away from them. Dummy gun positions are allowed to be seen in such spots that a plane, avoiding them, will run into a hidden hornets' nest.

On the average, said the General, there's a dummy for every live gun in the Washington area, and a good tactical reason for every one of them. To add to the intended confusion of the enemy, the dummies are shifted—and so are the live guns—from time to time. Furthermore, he said, a live gun can be moved into a dummy position in 15 minutes.

The first reaction to Mr. Cooley's complaint around the War Department was the hushed and injured dignity of those whose good works have been misunderstood.

By today they were laughing, and recalling that, in all times of danger, guns that can be seen are a comfort to John Q. Public, whatever their military worth.

96 P. C. of Food In U. S. Is Now Under Control

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Today's digest of late food news:

Rice is not rationed; there are price ceilings on lettuce and spinach, and more fresh vegetables may be brought under regulations soon.

That was the gist of Office of Price Administration announcements yesterday as the ruling on lettuce and spinach brought 96 per cent of the nation's food under price control.

The action followed a similar "freeze" Tuesday of the prices of fresh cabbage, carrots, snap beans, peas and tomatoes.

OPA also gave its local offices authority to increase the ceiling prices of these vegetables and lettuce and spinach as well, wherever necessary to remedy any local inequities.

The reminder that rice is not on the ration list came after OPA heard rumors from various parts of the country that grocers were refusing to sell rice on the belief that its sale had been suspended along with other processed foods.

Effective Thursday, no retailers, wholesalers, terminal market receivers or country shippers may charge more for fresh lettuce or spinach than he charged during the last five days, OPA said in setting up the emergency ceilings.

At the same time, it announced that OPA officials will confer in San Francisco March 8-9 with members of the west coast fresh vegetable trade on the problem of temporary price ceilings which have been placed on cabbage, tomatoes, peas, carrots and snap beans. Ceilings for other fresh vegetables also may be discussed, OPA said, adding that similar conferences will be held in New York today and tomorrow and in Kansas City on March 4-5.

'Full Line Forcing' Gets U. S. Attention

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Justice Department has received complaints from many parts of the country concerning what is known as "full line forcing" an official said Feb. 24, and is investigating them thoroughly.

"Full line forcing" is the practice of refusing to sell some commodities to a customer unless he purchases certain other commodities which he may not want or need.

It appears probable that evidence would be put before at least one Grand Jury in New England, the official who declined use of his name said. Similar steps may be taken in other sections wherever sufficient evidence is found.

Rickenbacker Sees Long and Hard War

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker said Feb. 24 he did not think the United Nations would achieve total victory in the war before the fall of 1944 and possibly not until 1945 or 1946.

"I am fearful to say that the war is going to last a long time," he told several thousand workers at a mobilization rally of the 1943 Red Cross War Fund. "In my opinion I don't see it possible . . . to bring it to a total victory short of the fall of 1944 and maybe not then; maybe to '45 or '46.

"Have you any idea what that means?" he asked. "I do. It means the destruction of many hundreds of thousands of the cream of our youth. . . .

"It means hundreds of thousands of them wrecked, mentally and physically, and for the rest of their natural lives. Are we going to stand idly by and let them suffer without saying: 'I, too, will try to do my best.' . . . For that reason I believe . . . the Red Cross will have no difficulty in arriving at their quota. . . ."

The national quota for the Red Cross this year is $150,000,000. The campaign will open next Monday.

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Santa Fe

reports to its passengers and shippers on its first year of war operation

About this time every year, it is customary for Santa Fe to report on the condition of this railroad to its owners, the stockholders of this company.

This year, Santa Fe feels the need of making an additional report—not only to the stockholders, but also to the people who have helped us accomplish the biggest job we have ever had.

These are the people who ride on a railroad, who ship on a railroad, and who work on a railroad.

Santa Fe salutes them and thanks them.

Without their cheerful cooperation, this difficult year would certainly have been harder to pull through, if not completely impossible.

This report is built around good, old-fashioned American sportsmanship.

During 1942, Santa Fe moved *79 per cent more* passenger miles . . . and *122 per cent more* freight ton-miles . . . than in 1918, during World War I.

And all this was done with *26 per cent fewer locomotives* than we had in 1918.

These figures indicate the greatest volume of business we have ever handled.

They also indicate why you may have experienced some difficulties and inconveniences in traveling or shipping by train during the past year.

Crowded Trains

If you had difficulty obtaining reservations, or had to stand for a portion of your trip—we were just as concerned as you were over any inconvenience it may have caused you. And we mean it!

Our passenger traffic volume was up 102 per cent last year as compared with 1941. Gasoline rationing, in our territory, will increase that volume even more this year.

The Santa Fe must handle this additional load with its present passenger cars, as no new cars will be built during the war.

Late Trains

We hate late trains, too! . . . and we are sorry if they have caused you to miss a connection or an important meeting.

In these days of unprecedented passenger volume it is not always possible to maintain schedules with on-time regularity . . . and since military trains have the right-of-way over everything else, they often cause our regular passenger trains to be delayed.

At many stations along the line, mail and express are heavier than in normal times—and take longer to load. This is another reason why trains are delayed.

Dining Car Service

We regret if you had to stand in line for a seat in the diner—and we honestly wish we could correct this situation.

Five and more settings per meal are frequently required in our dining cars in these days of limited equipment and crowded trains, whereas two settings used to be enough.

Car Shortage

Mobilizing cars necessary for troop movements has caused a shortage of cars at some points on the line.

Special troop trains are becoming almost routine on the Santa Fe. In just one case, we moved an entire division from one camp—and it took 55 complete trains to handle the men and equipment.

We must also keep our passenger cars in constant service to handle the increased traffic all over the line. For this reason, we cannot always concentrate extra cars at any one point.

Freight Cars

Due to the submarine menace and the diversion of freighters to other services, almost all of the intercoastal freight tonnage formerly handled by ships through the Panama Canal was hauled by the railroads in 1942.

Export freight moving to Pacific ports from eastern United States over the Santa Fe in 1942 *increased* 374% over 1941!

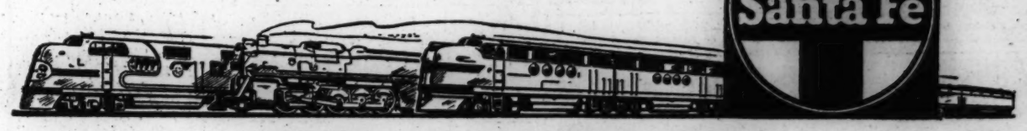
All this brought about an unusually heavy demand for Santa Fe freight cars . . . increased considerably the average length of haul . . . and occasionally caused delays in delivering empty cars at some loading points. It also indicates Santa Fe has many busy months ahead.

Keep 'Em Rollin'!

Please remember there's only one thing we want to do *more* than keep trains on time and supply cars as promised—and that's keep troops and war freight on their wartime schedule. And we know that's the way you want it!

★ ★ ★

The record traffic we handled last year was made possible not only by the wholehearted cooperation of our patrons and employes, but also by the harmonious attitude of the Army and Navy, the wise direction of the ODT, and the help from the Interstate Commerce Commission's Bureau of Service.



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Symphony Preview — Radio Prospects — New Films on Boston Screens

Roy Harris' Fifth Comes To Performance Tomorrow

By Winthrop P. Tryon

"I used to be a truck-driver myself," responded Roy Harris, the composer, when cautioned to take a pedestrian's care of himself in the unaccustomed traffic of the crossroads about Symphony Hall. It was on a day when a new work of his, which stands on this week's program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was rehearsed.

Prelude, Chorale, and Dance Fugue are the headings he meditated attaching to the three movements of the work, and there seemed a chance of absent-mindedness. But no; anyone who has mastered the intricacies of fugal writing goes without risk in a strange city. And then, Mr. Harris knows wheel gear as well as contrapuntal mechanism, he is wholly aware, moreover, of the actual world about him. In fact, his music tells about that world; interprets it, as we say, in tone.

Fifth Symphony is the general title of the piece, and it comes to first performance anywhere under the baton of Serge Koussevitzky on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 26.

The opus number will be 55, or somewhere near that, when the manuscript gets shaken down and finally prepared for publication. The job, the self-revelation, the monument of national expression —allow it a short name or a tall-sounding one, just as you like— represents Mr. Harris, fair to say, at the height of his career; though his career began, according to conventional artistic turn of thought, rather late—at his twenty-eighth year.

Mr. Harris is a controversial figure in American music. How he measures alongside his fellow-countrymen who write symphonies, and how he measures alongside the historic masters, has yet to be determined. But here he comes, bringing up the question all over again; and fair to suppose, Dr. Koussevitzky thinks he measures well, else he would not allow him and his Symphony No. 5 one of the best spots in the whole schedule of the season's concerts.

War symphony, spring symphony, or whatever else, it looks on the written page like a spirited study, full of action between the various choirs of instruments—winds with strings, or in smaller detail, woods with strings, brasses with strings, or woods and brasses with each other. Depressed moments, indeed, appear, though probably for contrast's sake in the main. The prevailing mood is jubilant, as a glance inside the covers of the score, a copy of which the composer carries about with him, shows.

Thus he that runs (or walks) may, if he must, read. But Mr. Harris, no great believer in eyesight judgments, wanted, on the day in question, to illustrate his music with piano; and a place was found where he could do so. At the upright, then, with the tall bound manuscript opened out, he played and explained.

"Prelude," said he; "what should it do but get ready to say something? A motive, therefore, to start with, for horns. It opens a door but does not disclose too much. Here it develops, very fast, six-eighth, like the wind; changing to five-eighth. Change now again to a march. Tells only a rhythmic story; not melodic, harmonic, or contrapuntal.

"Now, the second division, which I call Chorale; a sustained melody is taken at a deliberate pace. A sort of sad chant at first, as though something personal; then shifting to something we may suppose to be universal. Winds in major are answered by low strings in minor. This I have designed for a slow movement.

"Here the third and last division —technically, a triple fugue, and again, a rondo. In broader terms, a main tune, an episode of diversion, and a return to the main tune. Here the motive of the prelude is made use of in the development of the fugue. We go on, remembering that we are shaping our construction around a particular tonality, and we end full and fair on the chord of C major."

"Why in the world, if that is the case," Mr. Harris's listener asks, "do you not call your work a symphony in C?"

To note Mr. Harris's reply would be to transcribe a talk on musical theory; but the general purpose was that tonality has acquired a meaning in recent times larger than can be expressed in the word, "key." Chord relations remain fundamentally the same today as they were in classic times. Certain rules hold as firmly as ever; nevertheless the old harmony prescribed a number of restrictions that have been found to be based on mistaken theory. For an example, Rameau, on whose doctrines composers relied right up to recent times, taught that the inversions of chords are merely varied forms of their originals. But modern harmonists have concluded that the lowest note of a chord has a value of its own as bass, and possesses an innate force stronger than anything merely derived. The modern theory gives scope for the progressions that former composers were either unaware of or else were shy of using.

On the subject of latter-day instrumental performance Mr. Harris remarked that the popular orchestras have developed techniques that symphony orchestra musicians are glad to avail themselves of. He spoke with especial enthusiasm of what achievements the jazz-band boys have made with the trombone and the double-bass. As for his own Fifth Symphony, he evinced a willingness to let the word "jive" in somewhere by way of describing the dance element in the finale.

At the Telepix

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the Telepix will include a documentary film on Scotland prepared by the British Ministry of Information, "Historical Massachusetts," a visit to research laboratories, a film on rationing, two color cartoons, "Musical Monstrosities by Minnevitch," and a half-hour of news.

Sam Hood

Roy Harris in His Studio at Ithaca

The composer whose Fifth Symphony will be given its first performance Friday and Saturday at the Boston Symphony concerts.

'They Got Me Covered' Brings Bob Hope to Keith Memorial

Bob Hope's and Dorothy Lamour's new film, "They Got Me Covered," which came Wednesday to the Keith Memorial, provides an abundance of wise-crackery in the familiar Hope style and a collection of farcical situations loosely inserted in a yarn about a foreign correspondent who loses his job by failing to report the German invasion of Russia and tries to reinstate himself back in Washington by running down a Nazi ring. The connection between the plot and the comic incidents sometimes seems rather remote, but, notwithstanding that, the film affords amusing light entertainment.

Miss Lamour has the role of the irresponsible newspaperman's commonsense sweetheart who is alternately irritated by his vague behavior and then rushes to his assistance when he gets in too deep water. His erratic career keeps her busy coming to the rescue. A fugitive European pursued by Nazi agents puts him on the trail of the enemy ring. But the trail is a winding one that leads him into strange places, makes him acquainted with a mysterious young woman, delivers him into the hands of a deranged man, gets him apparently married to a burlesque actress, and traps him in a beauty salon controlled by the villains. He escapes from the last-named entanglement only by adopting a series of disguises which include a sheet and Veronica Lake wig, and the impersonation of a costume dummy perched on a bicycle.

The acting is about what might be expected in such a farcical plot. Mr. Hope has his customary briskness of speech mingled with an air of mild surprise at the misfortunes which befall him. Miss Lamour is straightforward and businesslike. Otto Preminger and Edward Ciannelli as the leaders of the spy ring are a capable pair of villians. Lenore Aubert lends an enigmatic air to the role of the woman in their employ. Donald Meek as the deranged man, Marion Martin as the burlesque actress, and Phyllis Ruth as a secretary who becomes involved in the complications, are among the conspicuous members of the cast.

The companion feature is "Calaboose," a comedy with Jimmy Rogers and Mary Brian in the principal roles. Included in the program is a new Donald Duck cartoon.

E. F. M.

At the South Station

"One Day in Soviet Russia" will be the principal item on the program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Other films will include "Picturesque Massachusetts," "U. S. Marine Band," "Climbing Peaks," "Red Cross," "Popular Science," three color cartoons, "Wolf in Thief's Clothing," and newsreels.

Symphony Programs; Szell Back Monday

For the Friday-Saturday symphony concerts of next week, Dr. Koussevitzky announces Handel's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra in D minor, op. 6, No. 10; Beethoven's Symphony No. 4, and Glazounoff's Fifth Symphony, unheard here since 1913.

Georg Szell will return to conduct the Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon concerts, using the same program he offered recently at the longer subscription series: Schubert's Symphony No. 7, in C; the conductor's orchestral transcription of Smetana's String Quartet in E minor ("From My Life") and Smetana's "The Moldau."

"Kiss and Tell" Seats

Seats for the two weeks' engagement of "Kiss and Tell," the comedy which George Abbott will present at the Wilbur Monday, go on sale at the box-office today. The play is about the difficulties that arise when the impressionable daughters of modern parents find themselves in love with young men in uniform. F. Hugh Herbert, author of the comedy, is a short story and radio writer and motion picture scenarist.

'Rhythm' to Continue

At the Paramount and Fenway another week is announced for "Star Spangled Rhythm," with its cast of stars, and "Truck Busters," with Richard Travis and Virginia Christine.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Men in Shadow," by Mary Haley Bell. Produced by Max Gordon. Starring Roy Hargrave. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert-Copley—"Pygmalion," by George Bernard Shaw. Starring Sylvia Sidney. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—Concert by the Early Music Society of Ancient Instruments. Sylvia Marlowe, harpsichordist; Alfred Zighera, viola da gambist, and Georges Laurent, flutist. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conducting. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting. 2:30.

Copley Plaza, Oval Room—Symphony luncheon. Lecture-recital by Boris Doldovsky. 12:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, Betty Hutton. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:10, 4:30, 7:50.

Exeter—"The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 12, 3, 6:05, 9:15. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 1:50, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Kenmore—"Virginia," Fred Mac Murray, Madeleine Carroll. 2:40, 6, 9:35. "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 1, 4:30, 7:55.

Keith Memorial — "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Mary Brian. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

Majestic—"Saludos Amigo." 10 a. m., 12:28, 2:56, 5:24, 7:52, 10:20. Pathe News, 10:42 a. m., 1:10, 3:38, 6:06, 8:34, 11:04. "Squadron Leader X," 10:51 a. m., 1:19, 3:47, 6:15, 8:43.

Metropolitan—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. "The Fighting Engineers," Richard Travis, Robert Armstrong, James Flavin. 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 10:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:15. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 9:10 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount — "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Scollay—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9:20. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—One Day of War, Russia, 1942." "The Spirit of West Point." "Army Chaplain." "Edgar Kennedy Comedy." "Unusual Occupations." "South American Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Telepix—"March of Time," "South American Sports," "Puppetoon," "Visit to the Bronx Zoo," "Vaudeville Acts," "Hero of World War II," 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson, John Garfield. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:45, 8:40. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 7:35, 10:30.

Tremont—"Butch Minds the Baby." 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 8:20. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, George Sanders, Joan Bennett, Virginia Bruce. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:50.

Uptown—"Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 4:35, 8:10. "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 2:25, 6:10, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 5:55, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Bambi." "Riding Down the Canyon" Roy Rogers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Bambi." 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto Kruger. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," Margaret Lindsay, William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson, Julie Bishop.

Coolidge Corner: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, Charles Winninger.

Cleveland Circle: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Jerry Colonna. 2, 8.

University: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Katharyn Grayson. 3, 6:15, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Mug Town," the Dead End Kids. "Miss V From Moscow," Lola Lane, Noel Madison.

Codman: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Katharyn Grayson. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 3:29, 7, 9:46. "Get Hep to Love." 2:05, 8:22.

Park: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "Bambi." 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball. "Silver Queen," George Brent. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Mystic: "Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 2:05, 7, 10. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 3:20, 8:20.

Orpheum: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:05, 7, 9:45. "Thunder Birds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. 3:20, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Payne. "Ice Capades," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Gloria Jean. "Sherlock Holmes, Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone.

Fellsway: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert. "Tish," Marjorie Weaver.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Springtime in the Rockies." Betty Grable, John Payne. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Junior Army," Freddie Bartholomew. "Bowery at Midnight," Bela Lugosi, John Arthur. 2, 8.

Strand: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "Bambi." 2, 8:20.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Bambi." "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene.

Strand: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee.

Capitol: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. Continuous from 2 p. m.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey, Jean Phillips. 2:09, 7:54. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Pittsburgh," John Wayne. "Friendly Enemies," Nancy Kelly. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "World at War." 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Just Off Broadway." Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball. Victor Mature. 3:25, 9:10. "Voice of Terror." 2:05, 7:55.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. "Springtime in the Rockies, Betty Grable, John Payne. 2, 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Sintown," Constance Bennett, Brod Crawford.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, February 26
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Friday, February 26

11:30 a. m.—WMEX. 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind; music.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:55 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Story Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LeMar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:10 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, F. Foti, cond.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family," sk.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam," Songs.
8:15 p. m.—Jimmy Rich's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter: News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper: News.
10:15 p. m.—Ray Morton's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Tony Pastor's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orch.
11:30 p. m.—South American Serenade: Orchestra· Songs.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: Brent Wood. GSL, 6:11 reg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter: GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—A Talk. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—9:00 p. m.—"Intermezzo." TGWA 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

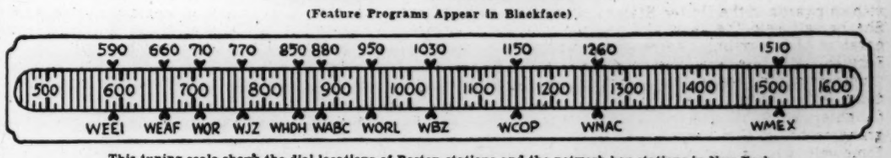
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon Comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: 'Post'	Winter Serenade	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Will Bradley's Orchestra
4:15	4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Freddie Slack's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String Ensemble: F. Foti, cond.	Dinah Shore, songs
4:45	Del Castillo, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"		Henry Busse's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, commn't	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight" sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Elliot	Newscast	Cowboy songs; Taxes	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Dinner Concert	Musical program	News from Abroad	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service; Tax talk
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas Traveler"; music; guests	Cedric Foster, talk	Tony Martin, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"		Concert Album	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Meet Corliss Archer	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny Brice; H. Stafford; or.	"Singin' Sam": songs	"Dreamland Quartet"
8:15	Meet Corliss Archer	Lum 'n' Abner	America's Town Meeting: "Should Civilians Be Drafted for National Service?"	Sports program	Richard Sallinger, news
8:30	Death Valley Days	Orchestra	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery drama	Songs of the Range
8:45	Death Valley: News			Mystery drama	"What's Going On?"
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; orch.; songs; guests	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Grieg's Peer Gynt Suite No. 2
9:15				News Service	
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra: Talk	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis; orch.; Hedda Hopper	Treasure Hour of Song: soloists; orchestra	Classical Album: Grieg's Peer Gynt Suite No. 2
9:45	Stage Door Canteen				
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: comedy; orch.; soloists; guest	Raymond Clapper, news	News: OPA News
10:15	"The First Line"	Oracle Fields, songs		Ray Morton's Orchestra	Eyes-Ears Army-Air
10:30	Sen. Theodore Green	World's Most Honored Music	"Today's News"; drama; guest speakers; orch.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News: World War II			Musical Roundup	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News: Quincy Howe	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	E. B. Rideout; Master Works of Music	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30	Music: Dance orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World: Rafael Palacios, cond.	South American Serenade: Bob Stanley's Or	Day's End: music
11:45		Sportscast; News			Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Talk; Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs: "Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Tune Up Time	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	Musical program	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; Morning Notes	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of the Americas	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; drama	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30		Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott; food	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Gene and Glenn	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Morning Market Basket	News; Military band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Air Express Music	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	Bachelors Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	"Cheer Up Gang"	
11:00	Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ recital; tenor
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Famous Song Hits	"Snow Village"; sketch	House Party	Christian Science Program
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Famous Song Hits	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, women's program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"			Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	'Aunt Jenny": sketch	Lester Huff's Trio	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Ted Rolfe, songs	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"Scattergoods"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper
2:00	Serial drama	Red Cross Interview	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; drama	Yankee Kitchen	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	News Commentator	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular songs
3:30	'Hollywood'; 'Post'	Thelma Jerguson, songs	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness'	Shady Valley Folks	Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:15	4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	'Stella Dallas'; sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Ella Fitzgerald, songs
4:30	American Air Craft	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Themes and Variations	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
4:45	Talk: Mount'n Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Themes and Variations	Dick Todd's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Elliot	Newscast	Music; Hum and Strum	News from Abroad	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Dinner concert	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
6:45	The World Today	Pete Herman's Orchestra			
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Music: Date With Disc	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger": western drama	Red Cross Program: dr.	"Yankee Starlets": songs	Jane Froman, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama		Freddie Martin's Orch.	John Barry, comment	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour: drama; guests	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; F. Black's Or.	"Rising Up the News"	Park Street Church Services
8:15	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; News	Dinah Shore, in person	"Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Or.; soloists	The Barrios; Willard Trio	Park Street Church
8:30	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; News	"Meet Your Navy": musical variety show		"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Excursions in Science
8:45				"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	
9:00

Women's Activities: Mrs. Timewell Speaks

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Determination on the part of the younger generation in Britain to take a more active part in political affairs is one outcome of the war, according to Mrs. Herbert Timewell, herself a member of that generation. Mrs. Timewell was in Boston today to address the luncheon meeting of the Boston Committee of the British War Relief Society at the Hotel Statler.

"The younger generation is taking more interest in political affairs and this time it is an active interest," she said in an interview. "Those of us who before would have thought we were too young and inexperienced want to have a hand in the affairs of government because we have watched the development of the present situation since the Abyssinian war and through the Spanish war. The latter we felt was simply a dress rehearsal for what was to come.

"Looking toward the future," she went on, "we realize it is no use to sit down and complain like the fireside fusiliers [those who sit back and say, 'Why doesn't Eisenhower do something?'] If we want to do the job properly, we have got to do it ourselves."

100 Per Cent Behind Churchill

The young people in England, she added, are 100 per cent behind Winston Churchill because he is a doer as well as a talker.

Referring to desired postwar changes, she said the people feel there must be a reform in the British electoral system, not so much to change the setup of the Government but to give more widespread opportunity for able and active men to serve unrestricted by the financial problems that beset anyone who stands as a member of Parliament today. "The whole electoral setup is archaic," she said, "and we would like to see reforms made to enable the Browns and Joneses and Smiths to stand for Parliament."

It is her personal opinion, too, that it would be a good thing after the war to have the Dominions represented in the House of Commons. "It would give them a greater interest in the Commonwealth and we in England would benefit by their fresh and vital ideas."

A New Zealander by birth, a graduate of the University of California, and a resident of England since her marriage, Mrs. Timewell can speak with an understanding of both the English and the Dominion standpoint. Whatever she says, however, she emphasizes is simply her own opinion as an active British thinker. She is not speaking over here in any official capacity.

Entertains Men With Music

She happens to have been living in New York since last September because her British Naval officer husband is attached to the anti-submarine warfare and is working with shipyards in the United States. She herself held the rank of Corporal in the Auxiliary Territorial Service until given what is called "compassionate leave" for her daughter's benefit. After her daughter went to live with her grandmother in New Zealand, Mrs. Timewell, who is also a composer and pianist, toured camps, naval bases, airdromes, and gun sites all over Britain putting on entertainment for the men in service.

"We lived in a bus and gave three shows a day, driving in between," she said. "We always appeared in full evening dress which often meant changing in what was practically a cupboard, or in rooms with water coming down the walls, and sometimes backstage in places where it was so cold that the people in the audience were wearing furs.

She has been through dozens of air raids and once played for 68 minutes without stopping during an air raid in order to keep up her audience's morale. On the first night of the Coventry raid, she drove from Birmingham to London through Coventry.

Freedom Among Evacuees

Characterizing the British Isles as a United Nations within itself now, Mrs. Timewell spoke of the education of the thousands of German, French, Polish, Italian, Norwegian, Dutch, Austrian and other European children which is being carried on there. "We have a glorious opportunity to Anglicize these children," she said, "but we are not doing it because we regard them as a sacred trust for the future of Europe."

Schools have been established for them, she said, where they have their own language teachers as well as English tutors. When they are of university age, those who are capable of it are sent to English universities, but even there they continue their own language studies. They also have their own religious facilities.

By a Staff Photographer

Attending N. E. Women's Press Association Meeting

Left to right—Mrs. John Pfeiffer, of Auburndale, First Vice-President: Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr, of Boston, the President, and Mrs. Dorothy Pierce Walker, of Cambridge, one of the speakers.

Humor Found Making Appeal In the Wartime Sale of Books

Books about the war are yielding first place to humorous works in the public's demand, according to Dorothy Pierce Walker, who spoke at the meeting of the New England Press Association at the Woman's Republican Club yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Walker, author of "Satan Came Also," feels strongly that a liberal serving of humor is indispensable to a palatable reading menu, especially in these serious days. She was not surprised, therefore, in canvassing the bookshops, to find a swing away from the steady diet of war books. The public still wants the latter, she hastened to add, but not in such unmitigated doses.

"Laughter is necessary," she said. "Just look at the Russians. They have laughed and sung and never pushed aside the ballet—and no one is doing a better job of winning the war."

Mrs. Walker was one of four members of the Association who spoke at the meeting yesterday. Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, head of the Charlotte Cushman Club of Boston, gave intimate pictures of stage personalities she has known in her long association with actors and actresses. Among them was Julia Marlowe, with whom Mrs. French had the privilege of playing in several Shakespearean revivals. Mrs. French is still "her little girl" to the great actress, whom she visits every time she goes to New York, where Miss Marlowe is living in an apartment near Central Park.

The other two speakers were Mrs. Priscilla Hovey Wright, who depicted the humorous aspects of the domestic home front in the form of a review of an imaginary book she called Conrad Stalwart's "Let's Walk"; and Mary Frances Doner, who told how she came to write "Glass Mountain," a novel centering about Chautauqua and laid in the Great Lakes region.

Born and brought up near the Great Lakes, Miss Doner has chosen that section of the country as the setting for several of her novels. She urges every would-be author to write about the place and people he knows best. "In that way you can keep faith with your readers," she said yesterday.

Against that background in the last few years she has been presenting various American institutions, she explained, and she felt Chautauqua was a bit of Americana worth describing. As a child, she used to attend Chautauqua and loved its speakers and music. Being an impressionable girl, she carried away memories that came back clearly as she began to write, she said. It took about 14 months to complete the book.

Preparatory to starting the story, however, she did about three years research work, poring over newspaper files all through the Middle West to find out what the reactions of the day were to Chautauqua. In the course of this research, she also found material for two or three other books.

The characters in "Glass Mountain" are real. The two leading ones are children she knew when she was a child. "It is only through writing about real persons that you can write a book that remotely approaches real life," she commented, confessing, however, that it took some years of writing about "frothy" characters before she arrived at this conclusion.

Scenes in the book like that of the auction really happened, too, she said. She was not present at the auction but her mother told her about it. Through her mother's vivid description she saw the tragedy of the little boy who was seeing all that he knew as home being torn apart before his own eyes. The sailor's supper, on the other hand, was something she herself knew well, for she sailed on the lakes with her father a great deal and attended many such suppers.

The speakers were introduced by the President, Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr. Mrs. Walker was Hospitality Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Lillian Linscott and Mrs. Dwight R. Clement.

Victory Gardens Are Planned By Connecticut Institutions

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25—The State government, urging citizens to raise their own vegetables, is setting an example on its institution farms. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has told institution heads that it will be their responsibility this year to make their establishments as near self-sustaining as possible, not only in the production of vegetables, but milk, eggs, fruit and meat.

The State Prison Farm at Enfield, experimental farms of the University of Connecticut and less extensive farms at other institutions will be operated to produce the maximum quantity of food that can be raised with available manpower and equipment. Surpluses from one institution will be furnished to another. Large amounts will be canned and stored for winter use.

The program, which is under the technical supervision of Dean E. G. Woodward of the College of Agriculture at the University, is the first attempt to co-ordinate and plan the food production of the State's half dozen large-scale farms. State Supervisor of Purchases Edward C. Geissler, faced like any private citizen with the problem of supplying his kitchens from rationed food stocks, is the instigator of the plan.

State Police Busy

The "break" in last week's cold weather came just in time for many a Connecticut family, whose kerosene or fuel oil supply was gone. It brought relief also to members of the State Police force, who had been on emergency duty during the sub-zero cold. Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, telling the men to go home "and see how their own families were making out," reported that one of them had carried food on skiis to a family that could not be reached by road, three others had strapped groceries on sleds and delivered them to snow-bound homes, another had lugged five-gallon cans of kerosene to 20 families whose homes were without heat. One stranded motorist had been rescued in 30 below zero temperature.

Legislation Lags

The General Assembly session is one-third over, and it has transacted no more than one-tenth of its business. Observers are saying that nothnig has happened, and perhaps nothing will happen, to make this an outstanding legislative session. Public interest is on larger affairs. The State Government receives scant attention, and matters that would have been considered of great importance in peacetime, are barely noticed.

Politically, the legislative session is being used, openly and frankly, to build the Republican organization throughout the State. Municipal judges are being named, and they are practically all Republicans. It is a time-honored practice, when one party controls both houses, but Democrats are vociferous in their attacks on this renewal of one-party domination of the lower courts. In recent years, with divided political control of the Assembly, the judges have been chosen from both parties.

Bridge Deficit

Hartford's new bridge over the Connecticut River is not paying for itself. Tolls collected from motorists will bring in $258,000, the Highway Department estimates, in the next two years. Costs will be $462,000. The General Assembly is being asked to make up the difference.

The bridge was built before gasoline and tire restrictions reduced automobile traffic. Original estimates of toll receipts are proving much too optimistic under war conditions.

Opening of the Thames River bridge, between New London and Groton, also to be financed by tolls, has been delayed until Saturday of this week, while the Legislature discusses ways to finance this newst span. With reduced traffic, it is already apparent that tolls will have to be prohibitively high to meet the upkeep.

Bonds No Incentive

After a six weeks' trial, the Wiremold Company of Hartford has abandoned the awarding of war bonds to encourage perfect attendance of its workers. The awards had no effect on the absenteeism in the plant, officials said. Those who had been coming to work regularly continued to do so and received the bonds. Those who had been working irregularly continued this habit.

Important Dates For Consumers

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline coupons for fleet cars.

March 1—Rationing begins for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, canned baby foods.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 15—Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 23.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Milk Price Up In Some Parts Of Bay State

Increases in milk prices in certain Massachusetts areas, effective March 1, were announced today by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board.

The minimum price, retail delivered, for family milk will be 14 cents a quart in the Great Barrington market, which includes Monterey, and 15 cents a quart in the Uxbridge market, which includes Bellingham, Blackstone, Douglas, Hopedale, Mendon, Millville, Northbridge, Sutton, and Upton.

This increase, amounting to one cent a quart in the minimum wholesale and retail milk prices, will conform with provisions of an order from the Office of Price Administration which increased Federal maximum milk prices in these areas on Feb. 21, the Milk Control Board said.

Meantime the New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture announced a slight increase in milk production as of Feb. 1, for all cows in New England herds as compared with production figures for the 10-year period from 1932 to 1941. However, there was a slight drop from production figures of February, 1942.

Unusually cold weather, unfavorable to milk production, prevailed through January in New England. For the United States as a whole, milk production increased about seasonally during January.

Civil Air Patrol Praised; Seen Vital Postwar Nucleus

"Flying Minutemen," those bomb-equipped members of the Civil Air Patrol, not only are indispensable to the war effort as they hunt submarines, but they retain the nucleus of private flying which after the war will again comprise the largest segment of aviation, declared Maj. Earle L. Johnson, National Commander of the Patrol, today in a luncheon address before the Aeronautic Association of Boston.

Praising the volunteers who make up the "Continental Army, 1943 Style," the Major asserted that "everything that flies is part of air power," and "air power has become the deciding force."

After the war, "there will be upward of 1,000,000 persons who will want to fly for themselves, compared with 100,000 pilots before the war," he estimated, saying the Patrol, as the connecting link to all civil aviation, will enable peacetime flying to expand more rapidly than if there were no such organization.

Although fighting fronts may be thousands of miles away, they are only a few hours away by air, he pointed out. Patrol members, without leaving their communities, can still "play a part in the firing of shots which are being heard around the world."

Major Johnson recalled the formation of the Patrol in the face of misgivings that light planes would c...er the military-dominated airways and that civilian flyers were undisciplined.

Although not disclosing the present size of the Patrol or listing successes against submarines, the Commander did disclose, that "at this moment, many of our little planes are carrying heavy bomb l... ds over the winter ocean in search of enemy submarines.

"This helps relieve for combat duty some other men who may be on an airport not far from here, getting a flight of bombers ready to fight tomorrow in a distant battle," he told the gathering in the Parker House.

"Out of local CAP units, thousands have gone into the armed forces better fitted for combat duty," he added.

Maj. Earle L. Johnson

National Commander of the Civil Air Patrol, who spoke today at a meeting of the Aeronautic Association of Boston.

Patrick Connelly Named to Boston Postmastership

Patrick J. Connelly, present Assistant Postmaster in Boston, will be named Postmaster of this City within the next few days, it was reported from Washington circles last night.

Mr. Connelly, who holds a record of 47 years in the postal service, will succeed Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavy, who reached the retirement age on Nov. 30, but who has been continuing to fill the post pending appointment of his successor.

Mr. Connelly has been recommended for the appointment by Senator David I. Walsh and Representatives John W. McCormack and James M. Curley, it is learned. Such recommendation is tantamount to appointment, it is stated.

A resident of Dorchester, Mr. Connelly entered the postal service as a substitute clerk in 1895, and in 1897 was made a regular clerk at the then salary of $600 a year. In 1915, he was promoted to bookkeeper in charge of substitute clerks. He worked his way up steadily, being promoted in 1941 to Acting Assistant Postmaster in Charge of Finance. He was made a regular Assistant Postmaster last July.

Connelly Heads List

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts said today that Patrick J. Connelly, Assistant Boston Postmaster, "appears to be the choice" of the Boston congressional delegation for the nomination as Postmaster, but official announcement would be delayed for about two weeks.

The Senator said three men had been certified to the Post Office Department by the Civil Service Commission as eligible for the job. They are Mr. Connelly, John H. Cleary and Thomas P. Feeny, all employed at the Boston Post Office.

Frederick J. Fessenden

Frederick J. Fessenden who passed on at his home in Newton yesterday was the founder of the Fessenden School of West Newton, one of the oldest private schools in the United States. Known and respected as a distinguished educator, Mr. Fessenden had been retired as headmaster of the school since 1935.

During his long career he held many teaching positions in New York and Pennsylvania before founding the school that bears his name 40 years ago. He was a graduate of Williams College, receiving his B. A. degree there in 1907.

Time to Get Ration Book 2 Nearing End

S's and Z's—with those whose last names begin with the letters between—occupied the attention of teacher-registrants at Boston's schools today as applicants for War Ration Book No. 2 registered on the closing day.

During the first three days, Boston school teachers issued 595,957 of the new books, or about 83 per cent of the total to be given out. Dennis C. Haley, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, asked that all who had not registered for the new book should do so today.

Officials of the Office of Price Administration warned that local war price and rationing boards may refuse to issue books to late registrants between Feb. 28 and Mar. 10, when the job of registering institutions and restaurants will take place.

Speaking for the Bay State, Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, reported that some 3,000,000 persons had been registered during the first three days of the week. He added that while many cities and towns will hold their final registration today, Friday and Saturday would see registration in some communities.

Last night, the OPA set emergency price ceilings on lettuce and spinach, bringing to seven the number of vegetables now stabilized in price.

Also announced at Washington was a rationing plan to impose on those that dine out at restaurants about the same restrictions as limit those who eat at home. Supplies of rationed foods for hotels and restaurants will be cut nearly 50 per cent, effective March 1.

"It's not quite that bad, sonny. There's still going to be ice cream. There just isn't going to be so *much* of it, that's all."

"But, Mr. Brown, why not?"

"Well, you see, in ice cream there are dairy products which are rich in food elements that make you big and strong. Maybe you've heard . . . "

"Oh, sure, we learned about that in school."

"Well, nowadays Uncle Sam needs a lot of these for our armed forces and our allies. That leaves less for you and me. You wouldn't want us to have *more* and the fighting men have *less*, would you, sonny?"

"You bet, Mr. Brown, I sure wouldn't."

"It's mighty nice of you to say that, sonny. That's the kind of spirit that wins wars. But there'll still be ice cream; just less of it, that's all. And you and the rest of our customers are going to get your fair share of what we have."

Don't blame your dealer. When you stop in for ice cream, and find he can't let you have as much as you want, remember, the government allows so much to be manufactured—his supply is limited, it's not his fault there's a shortage. Follow his suggestions. When he suggests that you take home a pint or quart of milk sherbet—try it. It makes a delicious, refreshing dessert. You'll like it. And so will your whole family.

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Stimson Says U. S. Losses in Tunisia Are Less Than Listed in First Reports

Continued from Page 1

farther south, where it might switch round northeastwards and attack American positions at Tebessa across the border in Algeria.

However, the supremacy gained by Allied airmen has done such damage to Marshal Rommel's supply lines that there is always the possibility, if the Americans can match the Germans in gunnery and tanks, that Marshal Rommel's retreat may continue. Already large numbers of Italians, left behind by the Germans as a rearguard, have been captured.

In the south, General Montgomery was reported active to the east of the Mareth Line, making at least a distraction for the Germans. In the north, General Eisenhower was apparently able to do little owing to rains and mud.

One indication of things to come came from Britain's War Secretary Grigg who intimated that American soldiers "will not have to wait much longer" for a mass attack against the enemy.

In Russia, rains in the Kuban to the south and cracking ice on the Dnieper indicated that fresh conditions of fighting soon would come into play. Heavy fighting was still in progress west of Kharkov, alalthough German counterattacks became increasingly strong.

Whether the great salient that has been pushed westward to Sumy, Lebedin, and Akhtyrka can be prolonged southwestward toward the Dnieper remains to be seen. The salient itself is 120 miles from the Dnieper, although, farther south, around Pavlograd, Red forces are only 50 miles from the great river that might form the basis for a German defense line.

A new element at the south end of the line, west of Rostov, is the presence of German planes that have been joining in the fighting, slowing down Russian progress at that point.

Presumably the stiffening German resistanec is intended to slow down the Russian advance, while the main body of the Nazi forces are retired in orderly fashion to the appointed line.

Below, in the Caucasus, the German force seeking escape across the Kerch Peninsula into the Crimea was reported to be only two battalions.

Admiral Says Canada May Attract U-Boats

By the Associated Press

Quebec, Feb. 25

The Germans may concentrate as many as 500 or 600 submarines around Halifax and Newfoundland next summer to harass United Nations convoys, Rear Admiral V. G. Brodeur, a member of the naval personnel at the Canadian Legation in Washington, said in an interview while visiting the Canadian Naval Exhibition here.

"Navigation on the St. Lawrence River may be closed during part of the next season if naval strategy requires more escort vessels of the Canadian Navy for duty along the Atlantic coasts," he said.

Stimson Says:

Victory in Tunisia Will Not Be Easy

Sharp fighting in Central Tunisia has resulted in a clean-cut repulse of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's armored Nazi forces, Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, reported, but "we will not have an easy nor a quick victory."

Losses by American forces, he told his press conference, have been less heavy than was first believed to be the case Matèriel losses, including tanks, scout cars, and field guns have been heavy, he added, but much of this equipment already has been replaced.

Early estimates of losses in men have been reduced somewhat, Mr. Stimson said, as a number of units made their way back to American positions through Axis lines.

The constant air support given ground forces was vital to the successful counterattack against the Axis, the Secretary commented, but the "most significant reaction" was that of the ground troops.

"They were not broken by the German advance, but came back with a vigor the Germans were unable to withstand," he said

"General Eisenhower reports that all the complacency has been dropped. They are thoroughly mad and ready to fight."

The greater part of the British First Army still is immobilized by mud in Northern Tunisia, Mr. Stimson said, but units from this force gave important assistance to American troops in hurling back the northerly of two German columns which had advanced past Kasserine Pass after the initial break-throughs west of Faid and Sened.

In Southern Tunisia, the British Eighth Army is beginning to exert heavy pressure against the Germans in the Mareth Line, Mr. Stimson said, and already has taken two or three outposts of those fortifications.

"The outlook is for heavy fighting along the entire Tunisian front," he reported.

The Secretary said he thought it necessary "to correct a widespread impression that American forces in Tunisia are green troops."

Their inexperience, he said, was only in actual combat, and all were highly trained up to the point of experience under fire before they went to North Africa.

"It is our fortune that our troops must be put into fighting against battle-hardened veterans, and we may expect a little uncertainty at first," he said.

"However, there are no soldiers in any army who learn as quickly or have the same resourcefulness as American soldiers."

On other fronts, the Secretary commented:

Steady and highly satisfactory progress by the Soviet Army continues, with the Russians controlling virtually all railroads in the Northern Caucasus and Don and Donets Basins.

The aim of the Germans seems to be to keep open the escape corridors to the Dnieper, but a strong possibility remains that substantial numbers of Axis troops will be cut off in the Donets and Caucasus areas.

Russia's persistent pressure to widen the corridor connecting Leningrad with the rest of Russia might tend to separate Finland from its German ally, and this might account for rumors that Finland may seek a separate peace.

Allied bombers in North Africa and Britain are keeping up a steady pounding of transportation, industries, airfields, and other targets "at both ends of the Axis"—in Germany, France, and the Lowlands, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Crete. The constant bombing undoubtedly is materially reducing Axis shipping and supplies.

The torpedoing of "two of our troop ships" in the North Atlantic, as announced last week, emphasized the submarine menace, and calls attention to the "magnificent performance" of the Navy in convoying approximately 1,-500,000 men overseas to all parts of the world "with the loss of relatively few."

In the South and Southwest Pacific, Allied airmen are taking a heavy toll of enemy shipping; ground forces have been relatively inactive.

In China, there are signs of increasing Japanese activity. "For our part, we are gradually building up air strength in China," and adding to the number of transport planes flying supplies into China. "The courage and perseverance of the Chinese deserve and will get all the aid we can possibly supply."

Grigg Says:

War Secretary Sir James Grigg said today in the House of Commons that United States forces had been irked by the delay in "engaggaging themselves in bulk against the enemy."

"We trust that they will not have to wait much longer and, when their chance does come, we know that they will acquit themselves doughtily and that the mother country as well as the cause of civilization generally will have abundant reason to be grateful to them," he said.

He intimated that new fields of endeavor would open for British parachute troops, who participated on a large scale in the North African operations.

"Other Possible Theaters"

The War Secretary also declared the British are ready to apply to "other possible theaters of operations" the lessons of close Army air support and co-operation learned in the Middle East—a co-operation which he described as the most successful of the war.

Sir James hints of forthcoming new ventures for Allied arms coincided with fresh manifestations of impatience at the delay in opening a second front in Europe, featured by a demand of Lord Beaverbrook in the House of Lords for attacks upon the continent now from both Britain and Africa.

The War Minister touched both upon hazards of invasion and Army reforms intended to hasten the day and strengthen the striking forces for attack.

"When the Army goes abroad," he said, "the enemy can be expected to sabotage and burn normal civilian installations such as railways and telegraph lines and the Army will have to build its own," he said.

He reported that 100,000 men were transferred to "more active work" in the British Army in 1942.

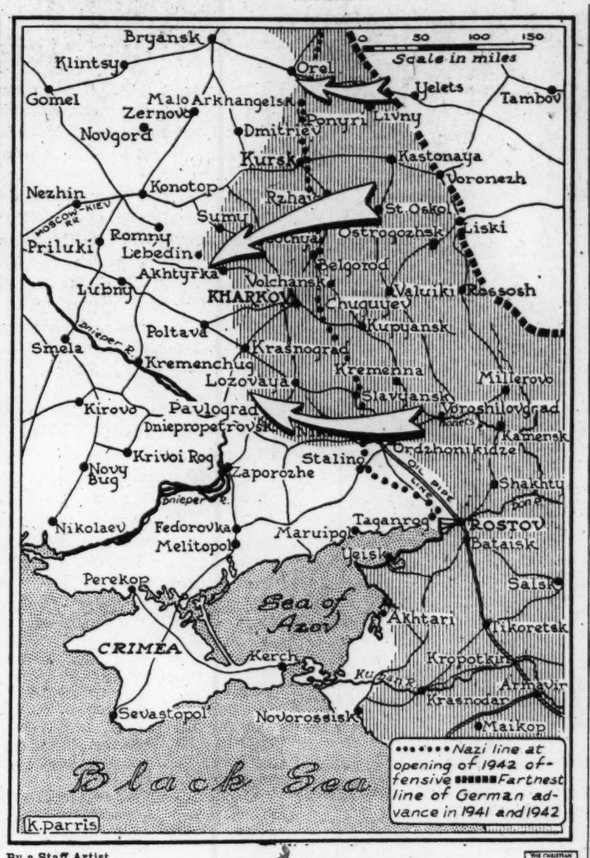
He disclosed that the invasion of French North Africa—launched jointly from Great Britain and the United States, required the movement in three weeks of 185,000 men, 20,000 vehicles and 220,000 tons of supplies from British camps to embarkation ports.

It took 440 special troop trains, 680 special freight trains and 15,000 freight cars to do the job, he said.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in his recent war review following the Casablanca conference, said that roughly 500,000 men in all were landed in North Africa.

Betrayed by the weather, the United Nations missed taking Tunisia by only a narrow margin, Sir James said.

Illustrating the size of the task of maintaining Allied global forces, he said that 1,000,000 tons of supplies, 500,000 British and American men and 50,000 tanks, guns and vehicles had been sent around the Cape of Good Hope to various destinations during the past year.



By a Staff Artist

Russian Pincers Push Nazis Back

Two large white arrows indicate pincer movement believed to be developing as the Russian forces push forward west of Kharkov. Other Russian advances were reported south of Orel on the Rostov-Kharkov-Tula line.

Helsingfors Reports Soviet Plane Raid

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 25

A Helsingfors radiocast, heard Feb. 24 by the Associated Press, reported that Soviet planes in five waves yesterday attempted to raid Helsingfors but were driven off by ground defenses.

North Africa:

Allies Counterattack On Tunisian Front

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British commander of Allied ground forces, swung his American, French and British troops into a strong counteroffensive in Central Tunisia in an attempt to clear strategic Kasserine Pass of Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops.

A three-pronged attack in the north combined with armored-car advances by the British Eighth Army into the outpost area of the Mareth Line in the south.

As British and American troops fought their way into Kasserine Pass near the Algerian border, strong American and Royal Air Forces spread their assault deep into the enemy's rear, blasting airdromes, roads, railways, and strafing troops, vehicles, and gunposts.

Once more Marshal Rommel, in retreating, left Italian infantry behind as a rearguard, as he did in Egypt, and hundreds of crack Italian infantry and mountain troops were taken prisoners.

Unable to bring up sufficient reinforcements because of a barrage of bombs and machine-gun fire from the air, there were doubts whether the Axis chieftain could hold vital Kasserine Pass, 130 miles southwest of Tunis, which he had used to strike northward at the Allied communication system.

At last reports there was fighting in the pass itself.

No Axis troops are left on the west side of the pass, a competent source said, and he added that overnight an Axis salient approximately eight miles long had been wiped out.

German gunners also were hard put to stave off the British advance charge penetrating another gap east of Sbiba, which is 30 miles northeast of Kasserine, and threatening Sbeitla, 18 miles northeast of Kasserine.

Sbeitla, won by Marshal Rommel barely a week ago, was along the route he had traversed in his 66-mile dash from Faid Pass nearly to the Algerian frontier.

French Wipe Out Axis Pockets

French troops, sallying from the mountains on the west side of the Ousseltia Valley, about 70 miles northeast of Kasserine, cleaned up one Axis pocket after another that had been left by an Axis thrust a few days ago, perhaps presaging another determined Allied drive in that sector.

Meanwhile, the communiqué for the first time included mention of ground activity by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army in the southern sector, and said his armored cars were engaged in active patrol east of the Mareth Line.

There was no indication that this activity on the edge of Marshal Rommel's southern defense system meant the Eighth Army was launching a major attack, but its operations were sufficiently costly and worrisome to the enemy to force him to divide his strength with the northern fronts.

American twin-motored Marauders, with Spitfire escort in the biggest air raid of the day Wednesday, scorched El Aouina airdrome at Tunis, an enemy fighter base, and southern terminal for the air ferry route from Sicily and Italy.

The raiders were intercepted by 25 or 30 enemy fighters, and a running dogfight ensued in which the Maurauders destroyed five Messerschmitt 109s and transport plane in the air, while the Spitfires got two more Messerschmitts.

Solomons:

U. S. and Japanese Wage Aerial Battle

An aerial fight has been underway for three days with torpedo and bombing planes in action throughout the Solomon Islands area, the Navy reported.

Three times Japanese planes struck at United States positions; five times American planes hit back, inflicting additional damage on the much-bombed enemy base at Munda and shattering a barge loaded with Japanese troops.

The series of aerial attacks started Sunday, the Navy reported, with a Japanese attack upon the United States air base on Espiritu Santo Island.

That base in the New Hebrides is part of a chain of American positions in a rough semi-circle of islands north and east of Australia and important supply lanes.

The raid there was described as light and no indication was given whether the Japanese planes inflicted any damage on the base.

The same day, Japanese planes raided Tulagi Island 20 miles north of Henderson Field on Guadalcanal. It was the first bombing reported there.

Bombing raids continued Monday when a United States plane on a reconnaissance mission spotted a Japanese barge loaded with soldiers near Choiseul Island, 35 miles north of the New Georgia group in the Solomons. The barge was destroyed, for the Navy reported that two bomb hits were scored.

American fighting planes joined in the assaults later in the day, strafing enemy positions at Rekata Bay on the northern shore of Santa Isabel Island where the Japanese have maintained a seaplane anchorage.

Kolombangara Island, with enemy positions at Vila on the southern coast, and Munda again—for the seventy-sixth time—felt the strength of heavy bombers in the final raid of the series reported. All United States planes returned.

South Pacific:

Japanese Blasted By Allied Airmen

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bomber and fighter planes dealt heavy punishment to Japanese shipping in the New Britain area and delivered blows at enemy land forces in New Guinea Wednesday, an announcement from Allied Headquarters said.

American Flying Fortresses forced a Japanese warship to run aground off Cape Gazelle in New Britain.

Heavy bombers roared back over Rabaul harbor before dawn and scored a direct hit "from an extremely low altitude" on a 10,-000-ton cargo vessel, and near hits on two small enemy warships.

Enemy shipping also was attacked near Cape St. George, off New Ireland.

The town and harbor of Babo, and the town of Kaukenau, on the northwest coast of New Guinea, were bombed.

Airdromes at Ma[illegible]g, and at Mahalang in the Lae area of New Guinea, the villages of Angari and Yanga, and Lae itself felt the weight of 500-pound and half-ton bombs, which started fires.

Attack planes bombed and strafed Japanese ground forces in the Mubo area of New Guinea, south of the enemy base at Salamaua.

Russia:

Soviet Advancing On Entire Front

Soviet troops are pushing ahead along the entire front in the face of increasing enemy counterattacks and despite deep snows in Orel and Kursk Provinces and thick, sticky mud in the Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus, field dispatches said.

The weather had lifted sufficiently, however, to permit aircraft of both sides to increase activity in the southern districts.

The German Air Force was reported throwing planes into the support of tank and infantry counterattacks west of Rostov, actions which the Russians said they were repelling with heavy loss to the enemy.

In the past 24 hours two large towns were taken in that sector, the Russians announced, as the Red Army smashed through enemy screening forces. The towns were not identified.

Izvestia, Government newspaper, reported in a dispatch from the Ukraine that the Germans had mustered fresh reserves to fill gaps in their regiments and to man tanks in counterassaults, but that Red Army artillery smashed the Germans' armor with point-blank fire from open gun positions. German mobile units were dispersed and their trucks were wrecked, Izvestia said.

Towns Captured North of Kursk

North of Kursk, a number of villages were captured and German units were cut down, it was announced.

Both the early war bulletin and the midday communiqué indicated the drive west of Kharkov was proceeding apace.

The thrust apparently was along the front of the wedge based on Sumy, Lebedin, and Akhtyrka, northwest of Kharkov, and had as its first objective the envelopment of Poltava and Konotop, two German bases which offered gateways to Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, and Dnieperopetrovsk, major industrial city on the bend of the Dnieper.

In the northern area of the battlefront, the Russians said they killed about 200 Germans in a battle for a town in the vicinity of recaptured Maloarkhangelsk, 40 miles south of Orel.

Fast U. S. Fighters In Solomons Skies

By the Associated Press

Pearl Harbor, Feb. 25

The United States Navy's Vought Corsair fighting planes, among the fastest altitude scrappers in the world, have entered action in the Solomons area, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, announced Feb. 20.

Admiral Nimitz said this probably was the first report of 2,000 horsepower, single-engine fighters, in combat anywhere.

Designed for high altitude operations, the Gullwing Corsair "has been described as being in the 400-mile an hour class," he said.

Casualties:

Soviet Disputes German Figures

A special communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau said:

On Feb. 23, the German Information Bureau circulated the following report:

"According to official German data the Red Army has lost 5,-400,000 soldiers taken prisoners. To this should be added 12,800,000 men killed and wounded. Thus in the course of 20 months of war the Red Army has lost a total of 18,200,000 men. In addition, within the same period, the Red Army lost 58,000 guns and 34,000 tanks."

These "official German data" are nothing but unscuplulous fabrications of the Hitlerites. On reading such galimatias every soberminded person will ask: Having sustained such losses as those ascribed to it by crooks from the German Information Bureau, how could the Red Army within the last three months inflict a number of grave defeats on the German Fascist Army, liberate from the Fascist invaders 14 regions, territories, and autonomous republics, rout 112 enemy divisions, annihilate over 70,000 enemy officers and men, take over 300,000 war prisoners, destroy or capture 7,000 German tanks, 4,000 planes, 17,000 guns, and a large quantity of other arms?

RAF on Raid:

Bombers Attack Wilhelmshaven

Royal Air Force bombers attacked the Nazi naval base at Wilhelmshaven, center of U-boat industry, and objectives in Western Germany Wednesday night without the loss of a plane, it was announced.

The latest attack was the sixteenth on Germany this month.

Canadians were reported to have formed a great part of the force which struck at Wilhelmshaven.

The clouds obscured the target but crewmen said a white glare showed through the clouds, indicating that substantial new fires were started.

Burma:

Commandos Raid Japanese Base

Commando-like raiders from Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell's forces carried out an attack on the small Japanese-occupied village of Myebon, 60 miles southeast of Akyab in Burma recently and destroyed all installations which had been useful to the enemy, it was announced.

The troops, it was announced, landed from vessels of the Royal Indian Navy coastal forces and remained in possession of the place about five hours.

All buildings which had been useful to the enemy were burned, the jetty was blown up, and a 100-foot river steamer was destroyed.

The opposition was very slight and quickly overcome.

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Hitler Pledges Continuance Of His Own Fanaticism

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The partial text of Adolf Hitler's proclamation, read for him yesterday at a Party meeting in Munich, as broadcast by the Berlin Radio and recorded here last night:

"The German Army, as it has done since the beginning of the war, has fought excellently this winter and is engaged in a fierce struggle against a world peril conspired by the banking houses of New York and London, together with Jews in Moscow.

"I myself am staying in the East, and am therefore afraid that I cannot be among you.

"Nevertheless, my thoughts this year are with you more than ever.

Blames Weather in East

"The circumstances are known to you why the enemy succeeded in the East. Just as by the elemental powers of last winter so also this winter we have lost part of those successes achieved by the heroism of our soldiers in the summer.

"But you, too, know that the path of our Party was no secure or even comfortable path to success, but that countless difficulties and setbacks were inflicted upon you by the same enemies as we are having to fight again today.

"The Party has always been imbued with unbendable determination not to capitulate in any circumstance and not give up the struggle in any case before the conspiracy of our enemies has been snapped off at its core and been eliminated.

"You have learned this fanaticism from me. Accept now my assurance that the same fanaticism still inspires me today with the same intensity and that it will never leave me as long as I live.

"We shall break and smash the might of the Jewish world coalition and mankind struggling for its freedom will win final victory in this struggle.

People Behind Party

"The gigantic mass of the German people is standing behind the new Reich and the National Socialist world of thought which is inspiring it.

"The Party has to enlighten in places where enlightenment is being rejected. It has to break terror with ten-fold terror.

"It has to extinguish the traitors, whoever they be and whatever their disguise who follow aims hostile to the people.

"Though the flower of the Nazi movement's manhood is today in contact with the enemy, the oldest party warriors are still the strongest fanatics of the expression of the German will to live.

"They are joined year by year by youths of the new generation completely trained in Nazi principles. They are welded together in the will to smash everybody who dares pollute our strength for freedom.

Feminine Supporters

"In the period of the Party's fight for power our feminine comrades have been our most reliable supporters.

"Today the broad masses of our women and girls are still the strongest element in our struggle for existence.

"This struggle will not end as our enemies plan with the annihilation of the Aryan party of humanity, but with the extinction of Jewry in Europe.

"The Jews believe they are at the very gates of the millennium, but this year like last they will experience horrible disillusionment. Furthermore, the German people will mobilize and use their forces to an extent exceeding that in any war in history.

Disregard of Lives

"Neither shall we hesitate a single second to call upon the countries which are responsible for the outbreak of this war to do their bit in the fatal struggle.

"We shall not scruple about foreign lives at a time when such hard sacrifices are exacted from our own life.

"We shall carry out in loyal cooperation with our allies the mobilization of the spiritual and material values of Europe such as our continent has not seen in its history of several thousand years.

"This mobilization is necessary to secure the national individual life of the nation, which has been the basis both of our great common culture and of the material existence of this continent.

"Duty compels me in these months and weeks and days to think and work without interruption towards the coming turning point for our warriors and their allies who are shaping the fate of the world.

"I must be with the German soldiers fighting in the East because it is there that the fate of Germany and Europe will be decided—the decision which must and will end in our victory."

A 'Doggy' Greeting

Associated Press

This Little Fellow Has Something to Bark About

The little dachshund pet of Minister of State Richard L. Casey, former Australian Envoy to the United States, greets distinguished company as British Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas (left) of the Middle East, Prime Minister Winston Churchill (center), and Gen. Sir Alan Brooke (right) visited the house of Minister and Mrs. Casey in Cairo recently.

Nazis Squeeze Reich's Economy Dry

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Weeks have passed since a "state of total preparedness" was proclaimed in the Third Reich.

Yet the flood of decrees which was expected to devour the last vestiges of private life in Germany did not materialize. The only incisive measure taken so far was the extension of labor service to all men between the ages of 16 and 65 and women between 18 and 45.

At first it might seem as if such a step were hardly adequate to cope with the serious situation resulting from the heavy losses in men and matériel which the German Army suffered in Russia.

Earlier, and conservative, estimates of the German manpower reserves suggested rather convincingly that the Nazis had reached the bottom of the barrel long ago and that not even the most careful searching of the country would yield an appreciable number of employable workers, let alone of first-line soldiers.

Other Measures Indicated

However, recent advices from Berlin indicate that the authorities are well pleased with the result of their manpower drive, and the question arises whether earlier estimates were correct, or whether the decree about the extension of labor service was supplemented by other, not publicized, measures.

The answer to both questions is in the affirmative. Previous appraisals of the German manpower situation were on the whole valid. Moreover, the newest labor decree tells only part of the story of how the Germans are seeking to fill the gaps in the armed forces and raise industrial output.

The first hint of the methods they were going to apply was given by Dr. Joseph Goebbels in his article "Looking Ahead," published in Das Reich of Jan. 28.

Goebbels' Forecast

Dr. Goebbels announced the impending break-up of family life due to the inevitable large-scale employment of women and children for clerical, industrial, and agricultural work.

He warned those German men who were not yet either in the Army or in civilian key posts that they had to register at once with the labor exchange offices, and that no medical report would save them from the obligation to take up manual work.

Two days later, on Jan. 30, in his speech celebrating the 10th anniversary of Nazi rule, Dr. Goebbels told the German people they would have to dispense with all customs and traditions of civilian life for the duration.

On Feb. 4, the Propaganda Minister published another of his weekly articles, this time entitled "The Hard Lesson."

'Unexploited Volunteers'

Dr. Goebbels insisted that there were large numbers of "unexploited volunteers" in Germany, especially among the owners and employees of small retail shops. "These shops," he wrote, "have to be closed 'voluntarily,' since they are, anyway, nothing but empty shells."

But this was only a tame beginning. All enterprises that were not considered of vital importance to the war effort were closed or are to be closed within the next few weeks.

Nazi officials figure that from these sources about 525,000 men will be made available. A far greater, but "undisclosed, number of potential soldiers and workers is to be freed by means of "work concentration." It was announced recently and recorded here that from now on in offices through the Reich one man would have to do the work of two, and even of three, clerks.

Women Must Work

Furthermore, the majority of the hitherto unemployed women was to be put to work. It was stated that of the 45,000,000 German women only 9,300,000 were working at the moment, which meant, according to the Nazi spokesmen, that the number of employed women increased by a mere 1,200,000 since the beginning of the war.

There is every reason to question the correctness of the statement about the total number of German women. According to reliable statistics, Germany plus Austria had a population of 75,340,000 at the beginning of January, 1939. Of these, 52,042,000 were between the ages of 15 and 65. Taking the average population increase in prewar years, which was 500,000, and neglecting the higher mortality rate due to the war, it appears impossible that the German population could exceed 54,000,000 men and women between the ages of 15 and 65.

A figure of 45,000,000 German women has therefore no basis in reality. At the best, there are only 35,000,000 women in Germany, of whom approximately 27,000,000 may fall in the employable bracket.

Total Human Reserve

If indeed not more than 9,300,000 women have been employed, the Germans would be able to draw upon a reserve of about 18,000,000 women. Together with the men "freed" by means of cutting down the economic apparatus and concentrating work, the total human reserves might come near to 20 or 22 millions.

This is a staggering, but at the same time, a rather meaningless figure. The total mobilization of which the Germans boast is a practically unattainable goal. Neither can women replace men all along the line, nor will those men who are now being inducted into the Army equal the carefully selected and painstakingly trained soldiers of the first war years.

Gandhi Lays Plans for His Postfast Days

BOMBAY, Feb. 25 (AP)—An official bulletin said today that there was no change in the condition of Mohandas K. Gandhi, now in the 16th day of his 21-day fast.

Mr. Gandhi is now expected by his medical attendants to live through the remaining five days of his fast.

The Indian Nationalist leader, fasting in a demand for unconditional release from his prison in the Aga Khan palace, was reported more cheerful yesterday—his 15th foodless day. He also was suffering less acute distress.

Medical sources declared yesterday "there is no reason why he should not manage six days more."

Visitors said Mr. Gandhi's voice seemed stronger and that he was so sure he would live that he already was planning what he would do when his fast is ended.

Chilean Request

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 25 (AP)—A group of political and intellectual leaders of Chile yesterday sent President Roosevelt a cable requesting him "in the name of the Four Liberties to intervene to save the life of Mohandas K. Gandhi."

The signers included Salvador Allende, Socialist Party Secretary; Bernardo Ibanez, Secretary of the Confederation of Workers; Manuel Manuejano, Director of the Free World Organization, and Alberto Romero, President of the Intellectuals.

Review Promised

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden promised the House of Commons today that the Government would provide a review of the situation caused by the fast of Mohandas K. Gandhi, but he added that "no useful purpose would be served by a debate."

The statement followed a flurry of questions about Mr. Gandhi addressed to L. S. Amery, Secretary for India and Burma.

Appeal by Singh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Sirdar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, said yesterday that he hoped President Roosevelt would intervene to save the life of Mohandas K. Gandhi.

Earlier Mr. Singh appealed to Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, for Mr. Gandhi's release from custody. Mr. Singh quoted Lord Halifax as saying he felt sure the Government of India must have given full consideration to all points raised by Mr. Singh before its decision against the unconditional release of Mr. Gandhi.

Bevin Protests Labor Vote; Dares Party to Oust Him

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Sir William Beveridge, whose recently projected social security plan caused a wide rift of opinion in the British Parliament, will visit the United States and perhaps Canada on a non-Government mission, he disclosed today.

Sir William said he intended to make a private survey of the causes and remedies for unemployment, and added he assumed he would discuss the subject with American authorities.

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and one of the Labor Party leaders, dared the Party to expel him and declared that he would attend none of its sessions until the situation arising from the Laborite vote against the Government on the Beveridge Report is cleared up, and the Party's future stand defined, London morning newspapers said today.

The papers said Mr. Bevin's stand was without recent precedent in British politics, and brought a new crisis to the Party's revolt last week against the Government's atitude on the Beveridge Social Security Plan.

Both Mr. Clement R. Attlee and Mr. Herbert Morrison were reported to have upbraided fellow Party members yesterday for failure to support them, but Mr. Bevin, the third Laborite in the war cabinet, was said to have boycotted the session.

The Daily Mail said Mr. Bevin told Mr. Morrison and Mr. Attlee on Feb. 22 that he "expected the Party to expel him, and until steps towards this end have been taken—and he has been able to explain his position—he did not intend to be present at any further meetings of the Party."

Resignation from the Party would not necessarily mean Mr. Bevin's resignation from the War Cabinet, diplomatic sources said.

Laborite members of Parliament voted almost en masse against the Government last week, threatening a split in Britain's coalition government, in which the Laborites are the second largest party. They met secretly with Messers. Attlee and Morrison to consider the situation, but adjourned without any decision.

Laborites still were urging the Government for a fuller and prompter acceptance of the Beveridge Plan.

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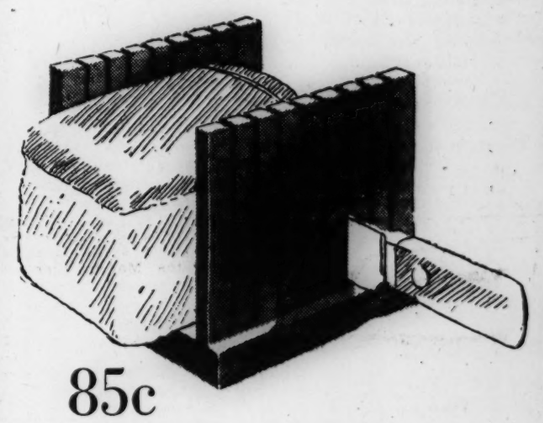

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Mme. Chiang: China to Pay Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 — The Chinese people do not expect the United States to feed them after the war, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek told members of Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference yesterday.

American relief sent to China thus far has been appreciated in a spirit of friendliness, the White House visitor declared, but she added that the average Chinese doesn't want anything he feels he can't pay for.

Spiritual Values Eternal

A guest of Mrs. Roosevelt at her regular press conference with newspaperwomen, the tiny wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, in answer to questions, attributed her own calmness in the midst of turmoil to a realization of the eternal nature of spiritual values and also recommended that women be given a chance at writing the peace.

Asked about the serenity of Chinese women, especially herself, Mme. Chiang replied:

"We are a very old nation and we realize that spiritual values are eternal and that each of us—every one of us—can live but a few years in comparison, but the nation should go on.

"I think that is the answer," she added simply.

Insisting that she is not extraordinary, Mme. Chiang told reporters that any woman seeing what had to be done in China could not help but do the things she has done.

Asked how much food China would expect from the United States for postwar reconstruction, Mme. Chiang thought quietly for a moment, then described the difficulty she and her husband had in trying to get average Chinese to eat free rice gruel after the bombing of Chungking. Their attitude, she said was, "We don't want anything we can't pay for."

Poor but Proud

It took real perseverance on the part of relief workers to convince them that China was all one family and that what belonged to the nation belonged to the refugees, Mme. Chiang said.

She described China as a poor but proud nation which has never accepted charity.

With regard to the postwar peace, Mme. Chiang said that since statesmen had failed to keep the peace, she thought women should be given a chance to see what they can do.

In general, her views on equal rights, she said, are these: To her own people she always has emphasized that they should think more of responsibilities than of privileges, but since men expect women to bear half of the responsibilities, it is up to them to give women the privileges.

"I have never known brains to have any sex," she declared.

Mme. Chiang reiterated at her second Washington press conference the attitude she took in her speech to Congress of the United Nations as a group fighting common enemies. In asking more airplanes, gasoline, and heavy arms from the United States, China is only doing its part in drawing on the "arsenal of democracy," she said.

Tribute to Flying Tigers

She paid tribute again to the courage of the former Flying Tigers in China, estimating that for every plane they lost, the enemy would lose seven or eight.

In reply to a suggestion from Mrs. Roosevelt that she tell something of the orphanages under her auspices, Mme. Chiang said they were now caring for about 30,000 youngsters. She distributed pamphlets telling of the child-care work.

After Mme. Chiang left the conference, Mrs. Roosevelt said she felt that in contrast to China's maturity and serenity, the United States has a "crusading and energetic approach" to world problems that "makes mistakes and touches the depths of depression, but also reaches heights of assurance and enthusiasm."

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek Invited to London

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 24

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that "we have some reason to believe and every reason to hope" that Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will visit England before returning to China.

The wife of the Chinese Generalissimo is at present visiting in the United States.

South Africa Faces Record High Taxes

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, Feb. 25 (AP)—The most drastic taxation proposals for South Africans since the start of the war was announced by Finance Minister J. H. Hofmeyr while introducing the budget into Parliament.

Heavier taxes designed to raise an additional 9,200,000 sterling include increased duties on beer, spirits, and tobacco, a 15 per cent levy on railroad fares, a 15 per cent surcharge on the income tax super tax, higher postage, and an increased tax on foreign shareholders from 12 to 18 pence per pound.

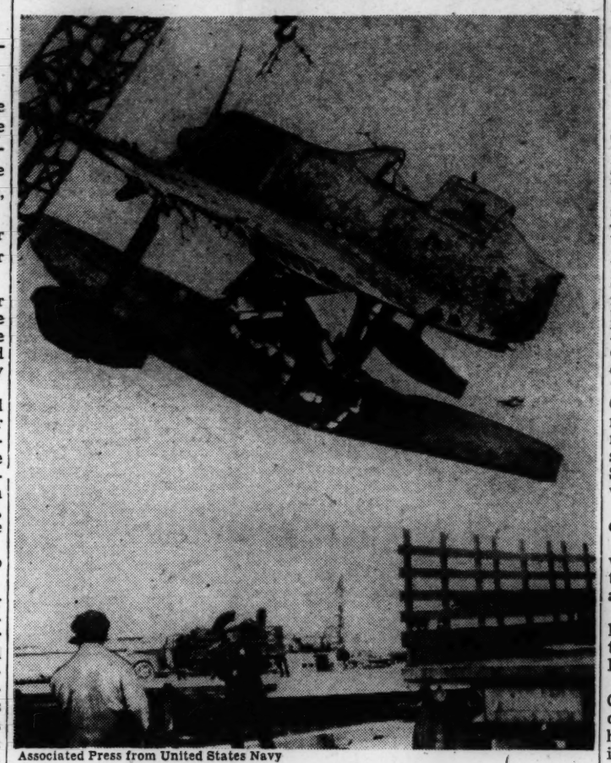
The total expenditure is estimated at 164,000,000 sterling, of which 96,000,000 sterling would be spent on the war.

Churchill Improved; Spends Restful Night

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who has been ill from pneumonia, spent a restful night and his condition continued to show general improvement, it was announced today.

Friends reported the Prime Minister was sufficiently well yesterday to sit up in bed.

This Zero Reached America



Associated Press from United States Navy

Japanese Craft Comes by Ship

Float-type Japanese Zeros, shot down in the Pacific war zones, were brought to Alameda, Calif., by the Navy "for such purposes as the Navy Department may see fit." Here one of the battle-battered planes is being unloaded.

Zero Plane 'Tells' Secrets In U. S. Navy Investigation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—A captured Japanese Zero fighter plane is yielding many secrets of Nipponese psychology and technics to experts at the Anacostia Naval Air Station, where it is being submitted to minute tests and study.

The plane, salvaged in the Aleutian Islands, is a machine of no compromise. Utterly unprotected by armor, the Zero's pilot knows when he steps into its diminutive cockpit that there is no alternative for him in battle but to kill or be killed.

In this instance, he was killed.

The only Zero fighter the Navy has announced capturing, it is a light, swift, maneuverable, efficient machine meant for aerial jujitsu. In the air it is as agile as a "jeep" on the ground. It is armed with two machine guns that shoot between its three-bladed propellor, and with 22 millimeter cannon that fire from the forward edge of either wing.

The Zero can travel 300 miles an hour, but a single tracer bullet will set its gas tank afire. Bullets can pierce it wherever they hit.

When a Zero pilot "gives her the gun," he does so both literally and actually. For, on the throttle there is a thumb-button that starts the guns firing.

As he goes after an enemy, the Japanese pilot opens the throttle, and, with the same hand, moves a button one way which starts the two small 7.7 machine guns spraying tracer bullets. When he sees the tracers approaching the target, he moves the button the other way and the cannon let go. They can fire 60 rounds each, and the 7.7 guns 500 rounds apiece.

The pilot's parachute ripcord is attached to the plane. If he has to jump, it opens automatically. If the plane is shot down and throws him out as it flips over, the parachute opens.

The pilot may have a hand grenade. If so, he waits until rescuers surround him. Then he pulls the firing pin and blows up himself and everybody else within range.

American experts believe the secrets they are learning may teach them new ways to make more Japanese perish for their Emperor.

Chungking Abrogates Treaty; Chinese-Vichy Relations Taut

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 25 (AP)—In an action which threatened to bring to a head China's relations with Vichy France, China has abrogated the treaty of 1899 by which France was given a lease on Kwangchowman, 250 miles southwest of Hong Kong.

On the pretext of "protecting" France's interests, the Japanese on Feb. 17 tok over Kwangchowwan, an area of about 325 square miles on the coast.

A Chinese note declared the 1899 treaty provided that China's sovereignty was not to be affected, that the French offered no resistance to the Japanese occupation, and that the treaty was now null and void. It also reserved freedom of action to claim compensation.

The note, signed by Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, was delivered to the Vichy French Charge d'Affaires, Jean Paul Boncour, nephew of the former French Premier.

[On Feb. 23 the Vichy Radio reported that the Vichy Government had decided to renounce its extraterritorial concessions in China "in order to reinforce French friendly relations with China."]

The Japanese Army occupied Kwangchowwan in agreement with the government of French Indo-China, dominated by the Japanese for two years.

Guadalcanal Still Fights

Continued from Page 1

perior Japanese naval force, which was moving southwards to retake the Henderson Airfields.

Through the Fire

This ship not only played a major part in breaking up the attempt, but helped to sink an important element in the Japanese fleet. They cannot erase the memory of plunging at express speed through the dark into the midst of the Japanese force.

After that came the long drawn out tension, when the squadron was watching and waiting, uncertain whether a large force of Japanese ships was planning an all-out final plunge to retake Guadalcanal, or was merely covering the final stages of the evacuation.

The campaign which began last August means the consolidation of the defense of the United States bases in New Caledonia, the New Hebrides and the Fijis, and it has paid well. Many ships whose only experience had been of patrol work, have learned for the first time the valuable lesson that they can meet and master superior Japanese naval vessels. They can outshoot them, outmaneuver them, and even outguess them.

The many naval engagements around the Solomons have converted America's peacetime navy into a powerful fighting machine, aware for the first time of its own fighting potential—as well as of its limitations. Kinks in the battle maneuvering have been ironed out in the revised methods of ship and air defense, and valuable pointers drawn from Japanese fighting tactics have been catalogued for future use.

Americans Prove Superior

American air pilots, who have sunk nearly 800 Japanese Zeros, bombers and flying boats around Guadalcanal, have found the Japanese plane and pilot far from invincible. A handful of Grumman Wildcat fighter planes can usually be relied on to break up a vastly larger group of Japanese planes and sink them in a ratio of as high as four to one. Limitations in the American plane operations, discovered during the Guadalcanal fighting, are already well on the way to being dissolved by new designs.

On land, the Marines, who are highly specialized fighters, but who nevertheless had never fought against the Japanese so-called "unbeatable" jungle fighter, came out top. They were forced to revamp many of their methods, such as communications at the front. They refused to yield to superior numbers, adopted many Japanese stratagems, and they outfought, outmaneuvered and outstalked the Japanese veterans from Malaya, the Philippines and East Indies, killing 50,000 of them.

Guadalcanal has taught that the Japanese land fighter, like the sea and air fighter, can be defeated—a priceless lesson for combatting the still prevalent belief in Japanese invincibility.

Defense Post for Whalen

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Grover A. Whalen, New York City's one-man welcoming committee of years past, former Police Commissioner and President of the New York World's Fair, 1939-40, was named Chairman of the local Civilian Defense Volunteer Office by Mayor La Guardia. Mr. Whalen replaces James G. Blaine, a banker, who resigned Feb. 19. The post is nonsalaried.

Allied Unity Asked

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Gen. Hsiung Shih-fei, head of a Chinese military mission, told a press conference today that the first thing necessary in the strategy of attacking Japan "is for the United Nations to get together and settle on some definite plan."

He said that he did not know whether this had been done either at the Casablanca conference or at parleys in New Delhi and at Chungking attended by Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces, and Field Marshal Sir John G. Dill of the British Army.

"The Japanese Navy, through distribution of hundreds of island bases, is in a better position right now either to launch an offensive or to fight a defensive campaign than the Allied nations," he said.

Any popular idea that a concerted assault on the Japanese can wait for destruction of Germany is mistaken, General Hsiung declared.

Asked if he was satisfied with conversations in Washington, where he headed a military mission before coming here, he replied:

"Until final victory is achieved nothing is satisfactory."

Hull Ignores Vichy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull let it be known yesterday that the Vichy Government does not even exist, so far as the State Department is concerned.

Asked at his press conference for comment on a Tokyo radiocast that the Vichy Government had agreed to hand over French territorial rights in China to the Japanese puppet government in Nanking, Mr. Hull replied that in the first place he did not trust any radio reports from Tokyo and in the second place did not know of any Vichy Government.

Asked if this meant the United States took the view that there was no Government of France at the present time, Mr. Hull said he thought that had already been made clear on previous occasions.

Cotton Picking By Soldiers Is Off in Arizona

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Army, which last Tuesday said it would permit use of troops to pick Arizona's vital long-staple cotton crop, postponed the necessary authorization last night without explanation.

The postponement, disclosed at the headquarters of the Ninth Service Command, probably will mean loss of approximately 7,500 bales of the war-essential fiber, Earl Maharg, Executive Secretary of the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation, said.

In Washington, War Manpower Commission sources said they had no knowledge of the order, or of reasons for it. The War Department said it had no comment beyond the Salt Lake City announcement which said only:

"The movement of troops (to the cotton fields) has been postponed."

The headquarters declined to say whether the postponement was temporary or indefinite or to give any reason for it.

Approximately 15,000 acres of long-staple cotton is reported deteriorating in Arizona fields for lack of pickers.

Earlier, Col. Fred M. Logan, Commander of the Phoenix Unit of the Ninth Service Command, had indicated procedure for obtaining soldier-pickers soon would be clarified.

Mr. Maharg said he had been informed an army officer had toured the fields in question Tuesday and had offered the opinion the crop already had disintegrated to the point where it hardly was worth picking.

He did not identify the officer and did not know whether he was on an assigned tour of inspection.

Bill Frees Fathers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—A bill to exempt all fathers from military service was whipped into shape today as its sponsor called for the transfer of able-bodied army men "from desks to fields of action" and their replacement by men of from 38 to 45.

Proposing that selective service officials turn to bachelors and childless husbands up to 45 rather than "break up homes where there are young children," Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, asserted it could be done by weeding out husky youths "doing routine office jobs for the Army."

Senator Wheeler's measure would provide a blanket exemption for all fathers married prior to Pearl Harbor and living with their families.

Move May Force U. S. Out Of Day Nursery Business

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Unless women in war centers from coast to coast protest to their congressmen, federal leadership in providing care for children of working mothers is headed for doom.

The House Appropriations Committee in turning down a $2,973,000 fund for this purpose in the deficiency appropriation bill yesterday made these points:

Women are making enough money so they should be able to pay adequately for the care of their children.

They were not convinced that states and local communities were interested in taking on the job of providing either day nurseries or after-school care.

Too many federal agencies are trying to handle the problem of day care.

Manpower officials, who were frankly shocked by the Committee's flat turn-down, see in the situation a possibility that war plants may not get the 6,000,000 women they need by the end of this year or gross neglect of the rising generation of Americans, with a serious jump in juvenile delinquency.

Congress Enters Squabble

Federal agencies have been squabbling among themselves for months over the problem of providing care for children of mothers needed in war work. Now Congress has entered the battle, too.

Basic division among federal agencies is whether the Federal Government should actually operate nurseries or whether it should merely provide the direction for local communities or whether it should throw the whole problem back on the States.

At present, the Federal Security Agency is making allotments from a presidential emergency fund for experts to help state school and welfare officials to survey child care needs and plan programs both for pre-school children and for older children who need to be kept busy before and after school and on Saturday in hand work, music, dramatics and other work more active than school lessons.

Jobs for WPA Orphans

On the other hand, the Federal Works Agency, through a division headed by Miss Florence Kerr, former WPA Assistant Administrator, is using Lanham Act funds to operate nurseries in a dozen hard pressed defense areas and is now in the process of turning scores of former WPA nurseries into day care centers for war working mothers.

Office of education and Children's Bureau officials contend that the FWA is going beyond the intent of Congress in using Lanham Act funds, appropriated for construction of community facilities in boom towns, for the operation of day nurseries.

What the Office of Education and the Children's Bureau want is money to pay head teachers and group leaders to organize child care programs. Officials in these agencies argue that the States can furnish space, supervision, cooks and volunteer workers but they do not have the funds to get the leadership necessary for such projects.

Since the Manpower Commission has asked that mothers of small children not take war jobs unless absolutely necessary the programs now being planned are directed more and more to older children who can spend part of their time in school but need attention outside school hours to keep them off the streets.

Juvenile delinquency in recent months has increased especially fast among teen-age girls, federal reports show.

To the congressional argument that working mothers can afford to pay adequate fees to maintain child care facilities without federal appropriations, social welfare experts in the Government point out that while wages in war plants are high, many women are being called on to do domestic work, drive busses or work in restaurants where their pay may be only $60 to $85 a month and they may have three or for children.

Miss Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner of Education tells of a visit to an Alexandria, Va., school project last week where one Negro domestic worker was having to pay $4 a week for the care of several children. "It ate up practically all her pay," she explained.

"We think that fees will take care of the costs of such projects," she added.

Drafting of married men, ordered by Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Chief, under his recent work-or-fight order will add to the problem of looking after children of working mothers. Absenteeism among mothers in war plants is already a serious national problem.

The money asked by the Federal Security Agency would have provided programs for care of some 341,00 pre-school and school age children by June 30.

Canada Was Warned Japan Might Attack It

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 25 (AP)—Sir Gerald Campbell, former British High Commissioner in Canada, said the British Government warned him a year before Pearl Harbor that Japan might attempt a surprise attack on the Western Canadian Coast.

Addressing the English-Speaking Union, Sir Gerald, now a Minister to the United States and Special Assistant to the British Ambassador, added:

"I recall that warning message because it contained this sentence: 'It must not be forgotten that the Japanese will be more ruthless than any foe in history.' I'm sure that estimate is correct. I'm glad the Prime Minister reaffirmed our intention to help in the war against Japan. . . . It isn't in our character, if we lose a ball game one year, to refues to play the next."

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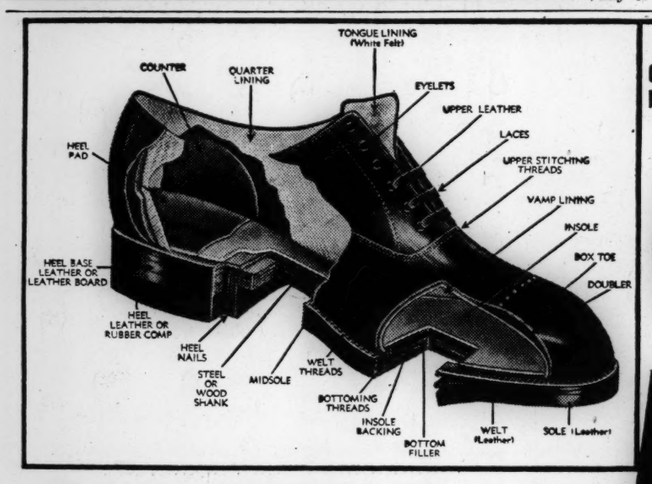

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Rommel Deploys Troops For New Tunisia Thrust

Continued from Page 1

British, no heavy attack has developed, though it was thought one might be synchronized with southern operations if these worked out promisingly after the Panzers emerged through Kasserine Pass. The attack the French had to handle was delivered at only battalion strength.

Bad Weather Aided Axis

As the situation stood, therefore, at completion of the second phase of the Axis Tunisian defensive, the Allied line had been withdrawn and straightened to a maximum distance of about 60 miles along an 80-mile front as a sequel to the 10-day Axis offensive that led to the quick-time capture of Gafsa, Feriana, Sbeitla, and Kasserine. It was an offensive skillfully carried out and on sound meteorological advice, for bad weather made air operations virtually impossible for the defenders a good deal of the time and aided movements of the attackers' tanks and motorized infantry.

If the Axis had reached Thala, it would have been in a position to wheel eastward in a move against the rear of the Allied positions in the hills behind Sbiba. But before it could reach this objective, British tanks were brought to bear with artillery support, and the Americans were deployed farther south.

The Axis attack toward Tebessa was less menacing to the southern railhead, but it did not present the same opportunity of carving a slice out of an important sector of the Allied line. Moreover it was stringing out Axis lines of communication in a direction with less bearing on Marshal Rommel's probable future movements northward.

Eighth Army Threat

This limited Axis offensive forestalling the British and American attack that was expected to embarrass Marshal Rommel as he came up along the now greatly widened coastal corridor was conditioned throughout by the necessity of holding back forces in view of the slow but steady advance of the British Eighth Army, now an integral part of Allied Tunisian operations now controlled comprehensively from Allied Force Headquarters here, where Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, former British Middle East Commander in Chief, is installed as Deputy Commander in Chief to General Eisenhower.

While the Panzers were providing Marshal Rommel with valuable elbow room against the time he makes his first serious stand in this theater of the war, General Montgomery's men captured Medinina, an outpost of the Mareth Line, and are reported to have taken the strategically important Island of Djerba off the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Gabes.

As the airplane flies, this is only about 50 miles distant from the point north of Gabes itself where it is expected Marshal Rommel will offer strong resistance in the narrow neck of land about 15 miles between the coast and the continuous salt-marsh tank ditch ditch composed of Chott Djerid and Chott el Fejadi.

Salty Lakes

At the present time of the year, these are unnegotiable, but in hot weather they become transformed from salty lakes some three feet deep into flats covered by a salt deposit four to 12 inches thick.

In the past 10 days' operations, mud has handicapped both sides and ground conditions grow progressively difficult toward the north, where in the sector surrounding Medjez el Bab, the effects of snow and rain continue to immobilize armored vehicles.

Now that the Axis defensive in Tunisia is entering its third phase, with General von Arnim's and Marshal Rommel's armies combining to resist future pressure from British and American forces to the west and the Eighth Army moving up from the south, it is valuable to the United Nations cause that the Americans have had their first serious battle experience, without which they would be severely handicapped against the experienced enemy.

Long Line Factor

Lack of such experience was one factor causing the precipitate retreat of the past week, but basically the situation resulted from miscalculation as to the French troops' ability to hold a line that, though long for the number of troops available, was the shortest compatible with security on the right flank.

This is no reflection on the bravery of the Frenchmen, many of whom fought very gallantly indeed, but is the outcome of their lack of up-to-date equipment, which now they are beginning to receive in larger quantities from the Allies. The result was that Americans who had been held in reserve were moved into a line that had been there only a fortnight in most places and themselves were without effective reserves—an exceedingly trying ordeal for unseasoned troops in their first serious protracted engagement against armored formations with low-flying support.

Moreover, the line consisted only of separated groups. It is clear the Axis defensive, which gains in solidity as action moves farther north and nearer its main airfield concentrations, is going to be of offensive character wherever and whenever possible.

Tunisian 'Cylinder'

That is why the Allies' first consideration since the close of the second phase has been to push the Axis back through Kasserine Pass and to preserve intact the line that in a certain latitude of metaphor can be termed part of the wall of the Tunisian coastal cylinder up which the Eighth Army is thrusting like a piston.

There is going to be a big explosion as the compression is increased, and unless the piston is arrested or the walls give, either the Axis forces are going to be crushed or the cylinder head blown off at Tunis and Bizerte and then blown out across the Sicilian Narrows.

The weakness in the metaphor—and for that matter in the cylinder walls—is the opportunity for escape by sea and air on Marshal Rommel's right flank, where, however, the Allied navies and air forces have to contain the enemy.

Little Faith in Line

In well-informed quarters, it is not believed that Marshal Rommel can pin great faith in the Mareth Line, originally built by the French to defend Tunisia from the Italians in Tripolitania and dismantled at orders of the Axis Armistice Commission busy here until the arrival of the Allied forces. Evidence from this region suggests the line is in poor shape, though it is not doubted that German engineers worked hard to make it an effective obstacle.

Anyway, quick developments in the third phase of the Tunisian campaign are not expected here, and events of the past week are accounted to have delayed the outcome already. Of the outcome there is no doubt—the total elimination of the Axis forces from their last stronghold in North Africa and the freeing of the whole southern coast of the Mediterranean—but a long and arduous job is envisaged, since the terrain favors the Axis defense and shortening of supply lines as Marshal Rommel begins to benefit from the northern and trans-Mediterranean inflow is in contrast with General Montgomery's continued drive with his main fighting resources from the main base now 1,500 miles away in Egypt.

While Marshal Rommel's columns have been able to use such roads as exist north of the tractless deserts—there are only two, little more than causeways, running from the trackless desert lands through the chain of marshes farther north—he has done everything to deny them to his pursuers.

Difficulties in Desert

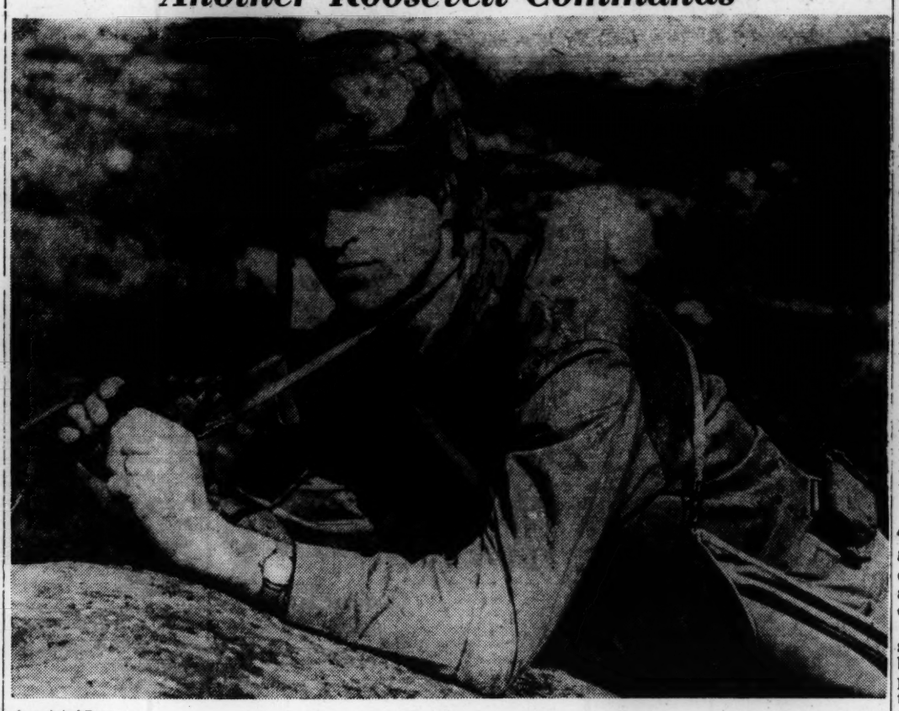
One road is along the coast, the other about 15 miles inland, and the slowing up of the Eighth Army since it arrived near the Tunisian frontier is explained largely by difficulties of a desert march in the winter.

The two-pronged attack by tanks, artillery, infantry, and air from Faid Pass Feb. 14 did not take Allied Force Headquarters by surprise and when it gave up two airdromes at Thelepte and one at Sbeitla, it had time to destroy or remove nearly all installations potentially helpful to the enemy.

In the Tunisian fighting, the Germans have used some of their new German Mark 6 "tiger" tanks weighing 62 tons and 12 feet wide, carrying 88-millimeter cannon. But this is a tank specially designed for long-range warfare where it can take up a hull-down position, presenting only its turret to a distant foe. And infighting is going to be progressively the order of day as the zone of battle moves north through the hills, gorges, and forest lands.

The past weeks' action has taken place in the area remotest to the Allies' Mediterranean main bases. And as the main combat center moves north, the battle for possession of the northeast corner of Tunisia, now entering its third phase, is considered likely to involve about 1,000,000 Allied and Axis fighting men in all three services before it is through.

Another Roosevelt Commands



Associated Press

'Jimmy' Teaches Tactics to Raiders

Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt, son of the President, is commander of the 4th Raider Battalion, United States Marine Corps, undergoing training at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif. The training is designed to make the Raiders one of the world's toughest military organizations. Colonel Roosevelt, who was second in command in the Makin Island raid, is telling his American-style Commandos things he learned in that engagement.

Soldier's Ship Sinks; Still 'Not Much News'

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Feb. 25

Mrs. Richard T. Davis received this message from her son, Lieut. John V. Baker, former University of Southern California athlete, written the day after his cruiser, the Chicago, was sunk:

"Not much news. Will let you know if anything happens."

Drive Against Bureau Rule Intensifies in Committee

Continued from Page 1

National Resources Planning Board. This item was dropped and the Board, which Mr. Roosevelt argues aids in postwar planning, will be wiped out entirely if present committee plans prevail.

6. Grants of $1,200,000 were proposed for emergency maternity and infant care for wives and babies of certain enlisted men of the Army and Navy. This was dropped.

7. Some $1,000,000 in miscellaneous surveys and advisory assistance programs were also dropped.

The foregoing financial pruning was done by the House Appropriations Committee in its report to the House on the first deficiency bill. They made only a slight dent in the total bill running to $6,298,000,000 of which 99 per cent was for direct war expenditures.

The argument over the omitted items is apt to be a protracted one.

Of his request for money to meet the manpower problem Mr. McNutt said:

McNutt Makes Veiled Threat

"If we are crippled and do not meet the problem then I will feel it incumbent upon me at least to say where I think the reason is—one of the reasons."

Committeeman John Taber (R) of New York replied, according to the hearings:

"There are better ways of presenting the matter than by what seems to me to be a threat."

Secretary Perkins ran into vigorous attack when she appeared in behalf of her item to fight absenteeism. She urged that in many plants absenteeism could be corrected simply, by proper advice, through proper disposal of drinking fountains, workers' facilities, lighting, ventilation, and other comforts.

Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma, however, denounced the strike situation and told her that "there is a deep-seated feeling that you, Madame Secretary, are not very much disturbed or concerned about it."

Secretary Perkins denied the charge, but the item to fight absenteeism was dropped.

On its side, the Committee, while praising many of the objectives of the various programs, argued that they should be financed locally or "the employed persons should finance themselves," in regard to the care of children of employed mothers.

The Committee argued that "mothers should be discouraged from entering wartime employment" save in case of need or absence of men.

Says no Limit Prepared

The Committee pointed out that the item to help the maternity care of wives of enlisted men, for example, would ultimately run much higher than the $1,200,000 proposed. If Congress intended to take such responsibility, it added, "terms and conditions should be provided by law rather than left as a matter of administrative determination."

It is this opposition to "administration determination" which runs through much of the congressional revolt, even to the question of the McKellar Bill, requiring Senate Confirmation for federal office seekers receiving over $4,500.

Senate Judiciary Committee approval is expected fir this bill of which Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, author of the "Clean Politics" Act, said yesterday, it is "completely destructive of the merit system and would be the greatest setback to civil service that has transpired in many years."

The revelation of a special ration board, serving congressmen only, came about when a local Maryland Board protested that a congressional attache, to whom it had granted only a B gasoline card, had had recourse to it and secured a C card. Newcomer R. K. Thompson, local OPA Director, who has just taken office, when asked about the unpublicized board said he questioned its propriety.

Just as the original X card for Congressmen produced unfavorable publicity, so congressional leaders of the revolt against "bureaucracy" feel the new development might interfere with their campaign.

States Act to Aid Farmer As Washington Vacillates

Continued from Page 1

tended to show that it may not be necessary for the Army to harvest the cotton crop."

"It may be found that what looked like an emergency is not an emergency," he said. "We are waiting for confirmation of these facts before proceeding any further with our plans."

Emergency Measure

Mr. Stimson recalled that President Roosevelt, at a press conference, said that Army men would be used to aid farmers only if "a real emergency existed."

He said there were several reasons to believe a "real emergency" may not exist in connection with the cotton crop in Arizona, He declined to say what the reasons were.

A Farm Security Administration spokesman announced the FSA had sent 1,920 workers into Arizona to help with the cotton picking and that approximately 600 of them still were there. He said growers had not demonstrated any particular desire to keep all of the workers in Arizona.

The spokesman said that as far as he knew, there had been no wage dispute between FSA workers and growers in Arizona, although he said some workers complained of inadequate housing.

He expressed the belief that there was no more cotton remaining to be picked in Arizona than normally at this time of year. The problem of getting workers to complete the picking job is always difficult in all cotton-producing states, he said, because the pickers cannot earn as much on a piecework basis after most of the cotton has been harvested.

Greek Church Honor Given to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—From representatives of the United Greek Orthodox Churches in the Americas, President Roosevelt received today the Grand Cross of the Holy Sepulchre containing in it a piece of wood described as a part of the cross on which Jesus was crucified.

It is the highest blessing the Greek Church can bestow and it was conferred on Mr. Roosevelt "in acknowledgement of your nobility of mind and heart, in appreciation of your ceaseless efforts in behalf of liberty, justice and peace and in recognition of the fact that the essence of Christ's teachings is found in the Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter."

The Cross was sent to the President by the highest official of the Greek church, His Beatitude Timotheos, the Patriarch of Jerusalem.

Congressional Medal Added to Marine's Honors

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt conferred the Congressional Medal of Honor yesterday on Maj. John L. Smith of the Marine Corps, who commanded a fighting squadron which shot down 83 enemy aircraft in the Solomon Islands area between last Aug. 21 and Sept. 15.

Major Smith himself is credited with 16 Jap planes during that period and subsequently accounted for three more.

The Marine aviator previously received the Navy Cross for his deeds in the aerial warfare over the Solomons.

Chennault's Son Gets DFC

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Alaska Defense Command announced Feb. 24 that Lieut. Col. John S. Chennault, son of Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, chief of the United States Air Task Force in China, had been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for attacking a Japanese encampment at Kiska and apparently sinking an enemy submarine. He strafed the submarine and left it settling by the stern.

President Cool to 'Fourth Term'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois of the House Rules Committee got in the van of what he described as a "Fourth-Term-for-Roosevelt" movement today, but said he found the President not "very keen" about the idea.

The Chicagoan, Dean of the House, said he discussed the fourth-term proposition with the President yesterday and told the Chief Executive "he owes it to the country and to the world" to run again.

"I told him it would be an awful strain on him but that even his enemies recognize now that there is no other man in a position to proceed as he has done."

The President's reaction, Mr. Sabath said, was that he has held the office long enough but would like to help in writing the peace program.

Otherwise, Mr. Sabath said, he and the President discussed Chicago politics and what Mr. Sabath described as the current reluctance of Congress to go all-out for the Administration's program. The President, he added, showed no inclination to engage in a fight with Congress.

Turkey Hears War May Be Forced on It

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—A Turkish broadcast recorded today by the Federal Communications Commission said President Ismet Inonu warned his people in a radio speech Tuesday that Turkey might not be able to remain out of the war.

"My friends know very well that it is impossible to point openly here to the possibilities which lay before us," he was quoted as saying.

"We will do everything in our power not to be drawn into this misery and not be infected. But we know it lies not alone in our hands to be thus protected."

Addressing the nation on the eve of the election of its Seventh Congress, earlier in the week, he declared "it is impossible to foresee and predict clearly the coming eventualities."

Turkey will "do everything possible to avoid the war's contagion, but it doesn't rest solely in the power of the Government to determine whether or not we enter the war,"

He added that every effort would be made to increase the nation's war preparations.

The President told his people that if there are 40 nations at war today, possibly 35 of them didn't want to enter.

Thomsen Takes Over Nazi Post in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 25 (AP) — Hans Thomsen, former German Chargé d'Affairs in Washington, has arrived here to assume the post of German Minister to Sweden.

He declined to make any statement to newspapermen.

He succeeds Prince Viktor zu Wied, who is retiring to a farm 70 miles south of Stockholm instead of returning to Germany.

[The Prince was recalled, the Berlin Radio announced Jan. 2, in a shuffle of diplomatic posts which the radiocast termed "within the ambit of general retirement of German diplomatic representatives." The Ambassadors to Tokyo and to Madrid were among others recalled and the German announcement said they would be given new posts in the German Foreign Office.]

U. S. Striving to Save Independence of Finland

Continued from Page 1

interest in Russia's part of Europe.

The remarkable thing, perhaps, is the official Washington still is willing to make substantial efforts in Finland's behalf, involving, as they do, representations to Russia which may not be entirely popular in Moscow.

Whether it will be possible to extricate Finland, even if Finland now makes a complete effort to break loose from its German entanglement, is questionable. The best reason for hope is that Russia has not so far officially labeled Finland as part of the integral territory of Russia—a label which has been applied to the Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia and to Bessarabia.

There is also the fact that while Finland in the years before 1914 was a Grand Duchy of Russia, it never was absorbed into the Russian state. As a Grand Duchy it still maintained its own customs and political frontiers outside of Russia, and enjoyed almost complete autonomy. Soviet Russia has not yet laid formal claim to Finland as of today, nor claimed that it ever was an integral part of Czarist Russia.

There is, further, a willingness to concede here that Finland was not strong enough to resist German pressure when German armies were advancing eastward. Finland is also given much credit for having fought an "inactive" war with Russia for over a year.

Where Finland is severely criticized in official quarters is over its extreme tardiness in recognizing the fact that the fortunes of war shifted this winter and that mere German military success no longer existed as justification for Finland's continued submission to Berlin's dictates.

It was one thing for Finland to submit when it had no choice. It is regarded as quite another thing to have clung to the German connection when it was no longer necessary.

The fact remains that Washington is doing what it can to mediate between Finland and Russia and will go as far as it can without prejudicing its relations with Russia to secure some result which will allow Finland to survive as an independent nation.

It is not optimistic about the results. But it still has hope that something can be arranged provided Finland will approach the peace negotiations with complete sincerity of desire to escape from German toils.

The status of those negotiations is being kept secret. They are under way.

Cabinet Status

Recorded by CBS

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 25—The Finnish Radio today quoted "politically informed quarters" for the view that "the majority of the ministers in the old Cabinet will retain their posts" after the Finnish Cabinet shakeup next week.

"Conferences between the different parliamentary factions on the Cabinet question continued yesterday," the broadcast said. "According to the conservative organ, Uusi Suomen, the Cabinet shakeup following President Ryti's reinauguration next Monday will involve only a few ministerial changes. Opinion in politically informed quarters is that the majority of the ministers in the old Cabinet will retain their posts.

"The question is expected to clear up after discussions in the central administration of the Agrarian Party next Saturday.

Tire 'Camelback' Rationing Ending

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 25 (AP)—Rationing of Grade E camelback for recapping passenger car and light truck tires is being discontinued, the Regional Office of Price Administration announced.

Clifford J. Houser, regional OPA executive, said elimination of rationing, originally scheduled for March, would not permit motorists to exchange a recappable tire for one already recapped, except to a certificate issued by a ration board.

Dealers not classified as recappers, however, no longer will be required to sell recappable tires to recappers but may have tires recapped and returned, he asserted.

Inventory limitations on passenger-type camelback will be retained, the OPA declared.

Bangkok Damaged By 'Careless' Fire

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—The German Radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said a five-hour fire in Bangkok, Capital of Japanese-occupied Thailand, destroyed a quarter of the city last night.

Upwards of 500 houses, mainly wooden and corrugated iron shacks, were wiped out, the radiocast said. The fire was said to have been mostly in a quarter mainly inhabited by the Chinese."

The Chinese owner of a weaving works where the fire was said to have started because of "carelessness," was reported to have fled.

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The Home Forum

The Power of Divine Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the great Master was asked what he considered the greatest of all the commandments, he replied: **"The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself"** (Mark 12:29, 30, 31).

In order to love God with all our heart and all our soul, with all our mind, and with all our strength, we must understand His true nature. As we learn that God has never caused and can never cause anything evil or unlovely, that God is divine Love, in whom there is no element of evil or imperfection, we desire to love Him supremely. Truly to love our neighbor as ourselves we must understand that man is the reflection of divine Love, and that man, in expressing divine Love, finds his true selfhood. Thus the understanding of God as infinite Love and of man as divine Love's image and likeness, and the demonstration thereof, will stop wars, bring economic security, reform sinners, and bring about the right adjustment of all that is wrong.

Since God is infinite, All, everything that really exists must be of God. The real man reflects His qualities an attributes. The only true love then is the love which reflects Love, God, and all His children reflect this impartial, universal Love. The realization of this fact enables us truly to love. As we express this spiritual love, we begin to understand and demonstrate our God-given dominion over sin, sickness, and all phases of evil. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (pp. 8 and 9): **"Spiritual love makes man conscious that God is his Father, and the consciousness of God as Love gives man power with untold furtherance. Then God becomes to him the All-presence—quenching sin; the All-power—giving life, health, holiness; the All-science—all law and gospel."**

* * *

The Bible tells us that God is Life. Since God is also Love, there can be no life, that is, no real activity, no real power, which does not reflect divine Love. Understanding this, we stop giving power, in belief, to anything which is unlike divine Love. In this way we rise above fear of evil, for true knowing, that is, the understanding of what really is, does indeed cast out fear.

The consciousness of God as omnipotent Love enables us to know that our loved ones in the armed forces are safe in divine Love, for into the presence of Love evil cannot come. This true thinking on our part helps them to carry on courageously and intelligently.

Divine Love is the Principle of all that is real. The only power that controls or governs that which reflects Life, is God, divine Love. Often turning to the fact that divine Love is Principle, Life—that which animates all that exists—we find ourselves naturally expressing unselfishness, kindness, patience, tolerance, forgiveness, and true courage. This enables us to do joyously and fearlessly whatever is right for us to do. The one in the armed forces who thus relies on God gains a positive assurance that evil cannot harm him. The knowledge that divine Love is the only power helps him to see evil as powerless.

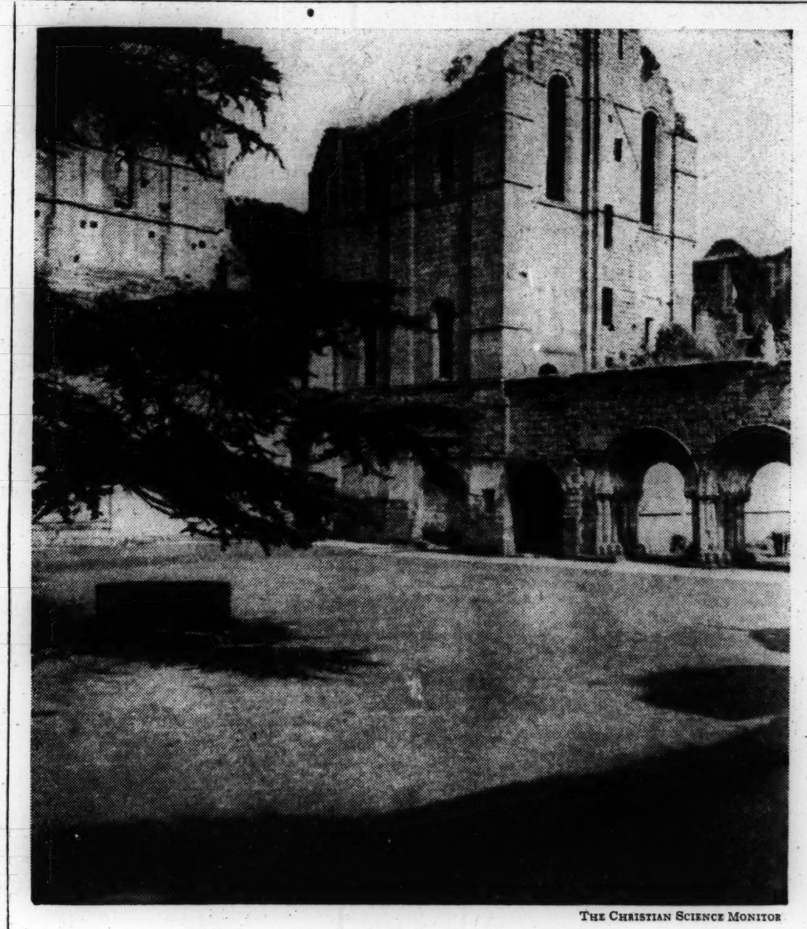
* * *

In the real universe, divine Love's universe, there is no war, no economic strife, no unemployment or lack, no sickness or impairment. Love is the Principle of all God's children, and all move in accord with divine Love's plan. In divine Love's universe are harmonious activity and unlimited good, health, beauty, freshness, and fairness. In Love's universe there is just one family; all are divine Love's children and manifest God's love.

As one glimpses these facts about the real universe and keeps this truth before him, he can deny the seeming reality of war, economic strife, unemployment, lack, sin, and sickness. As one holds to what is true about God and His universe, protection is found. So doing, whether "at the front" or at home, one is dwelling "in the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1), in the consciousness of good, where no evil can befall him.

The realization of the allness of divine Love and the demonstration of the true nature of man will truly beat "swords into plowshares" (Isaiah 2:4) and cause war to cease. As we daily realize the truth of divine Love's allness, we can know that the belief in the power of evil is being destroyed, and that no mortal supposition can keep the true idea of Love from overcoming the seeming forces of evil manifested in the present conflict. Mrs. Eddy declares in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 224), **"No power can withstand divine Love;"** and on the next page she says, **"Love is the liberator."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOND A SWEEP OF PERFECT ENGLISH LAWN

THIS, BEFORE THE Dissolution of the Monasteries, was Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire, one of England's largest and most powerful monastic establishments. Today it is, of course, still Fountains Abbey, majestic and unspeakably beautiful in its ruin.

At the end of an exquisite little green valley loom its buildings and courts, beyond a sweep of perfect lawn which borders a quiet river. One wanders in and out; and one finds it possible to trace the original shape and character of the place. The refectory, with the pillared cellar below; the dormitories, kitchens, guest-houses, and the rest—all are clearly discernible today. The sun lies comfortingly along the old gray walls, and in the courts a little breeze just stirs the heavy branches of the cedars of Lebanon which the monks planted so long ago.

Die Macht der göttlichen Liebe

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS DER große Meister gefragt wurde, welches das vornehmste vor allen Geboten sei, antwortete er: „Das vornehmste Gebot vor allen Geboten ist das: ‚Höre, Israel, der Herr, unser Gott, ist ein einiger Gott; und du sollst Gott, deinen Herrn, lieben von ganzem Herzen, von ganzer Seele, von ganzem Gemüte und von allen deinen Kräften'. Das ist das vornehmste Gebot. Und das andere ist ihm gleich: ‚Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben wie dich selbst'" (Mark. 12, 29-31).

Um Gott von ganzem Herzen, von ganzer Seele, von ganzem Gemüte und von allen unseren Kräften zu lieben, müssen wir Seine wahre Art verstehen. Wenn wir verstehen lernen, daß Gott nie etwas Böses oder Unschönes verursacht hat und nie verursachen kann, daß Gott die göttliche Liebe ist, in der es nichts Böses oder Unvollkommenes gibt, wünschen wir Ihn über alles zu lieben. Um unsern Nächsten wahrhaft wie uns selber zu lieben, müssen wir verstehen, daß der Mensch die Widerspiegelung der göttlichen Liebe ist, und daß der Mensch sein wahres Selbst im Ausdrücken der göttlichen Liebe findet. So wird das Verständnis, daß Gott die unendliche Liebe und der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis der göttlichen Liebe ist, und das Beweisen dieser Wahrheiten den Kriegen ein Ende machen, wirtschaftliche Sicherheit bringen, die Sünder umwandeln und alles, was unrecht ist, berichtigen.

Da Gott unendlich, das All ist, muß alles, was wirklich besteht, von Gott sein. Der wirkliche Mensch spiegelt Gottes Eigenschaften und Merkmale wider. Die allein wahre Liebe ist dann die Liebe, die die Liebe, Gott, widerspiegelt; und alle Seine Kinder spiegeln diese unparteiische, allumfassende Liebe wider. Die Vergegenwärtigung dieser Tatsache befähigt uns, wahrhaft zu lieben. Wenn wir diese geistige Liebe ausdrücken, verstehen und beweisen wir unsere gottgegebene Herrschaft über Sünde, Krankheit und alle Erscheinungsformen des Bösen. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in ihrer Botschaft an Die Mutterkirche für das Jahr 1902 (S. 8 und 9): „Geistige Liebe bringt dem Menschen zum Bewußtsein, daß Gott sein Vater ist; und das Bewußtsein Gottes als der Liebe gibt dem Menschen Kraft mit unbeschreiblicher Förderung. Dann wird Gott für ihn die Allgegenwart—die Sünde tilgt; die Allmacht—die Leben, Gesundheit, Heiligkeit gibt; die Allwissenheit—das ganze Gesetz und Evangelium".

Die Bibel lehrt uns, daß Gott das Leben ist. Da Gott auch die Liebe ist, kann es kein Leben, d. h. keine wirkliche Tätigkeit, keine wirkliche Macht geben, die nicht die göttliche Liebe widerspiegelt. Wenn wir dies verstehen, hören wir auf, der Annahme nach etwas, was der göttlichen Liebe unähnlich ist, Macht zu geben. In dieser Weise erheben wir uns über die Furcht vor dem Bösen; denn wahres Wissen, d. h. das Verständnis dessen, was wirklich ist, treibt in der Tat Furcht aus.

Das Bewußtsein, daß Gott die allmächtige Liebe ist, befähigt uns zu wissen, daß unsere Lieben in den Streitkräften in der göttlichen Liebe sicher sind. Denn in die Gegenwart der Liebe kann das Böse nicht kommen. Dieses wahre Denken unserseits hilft ihnen ihre Pflicht mutig und intelligent erfüllen.

Die göttliche Liebe ist das Prinzip alles dessen, was wirklich ist. Die einzige Macht, die das beherrscht oder regiert, was das Leben widerspiegelt, ist Gott, die göttliche Liebe. Wenn wir uns oft vor Augen halten, daß die göttliche Liebe das Prinzip, das Leben ist—daß sie alles, was existiert, belebt—drücken wir ganz natürlich Freundlichkeit, Geduld, Duldsamkeit, Versöhnlichkeit und wahren Mut aus. Dies befähigt uns, freudig und furchtlos alles zu tun, was wir rechtmäßig zu tun haben. Wenn sich einer in den Streitkräften so auf Gott verläßt, gewinnt er die bestimmte Gewißheit, daß das Böse ihm nicht schaden kann. Die Erkenntnis, daß die göttliche Liebe die einzige Macht ist, hilft ihm das Böse als machtlos sehen.

In dem wirklichen Weltall, dem Weltall der göttlichen Liebe, gibt es keinen Krieg, keinen Wirtschaftskampf, keine Arbeitslosigkeit und keinen Mangel, keine Krankheit oder Gebrechlichkeit. Die Liebe ist das Prinzip aller Kinder Gottes, und alle bewegen sich in Übereinstimmung mit dem Plan der göttlichen Liebe. Im Weltall der göttlichen Liebe gibt es harmonische Tätigkeit und Gutes, Gesundheit, Schönheit, Frische und Klarheit in unbegrenztem Maße. Im Weltall der Liebe gibt es nur eine Familie; alle sind die Kinder der göttlichen Liebe und bekunden die Liebe Gottes.

Wenn einer diese Tatsachen über das wirkliche Weltall auch nur einigermaßen erfaßt und diese Wahrheit im Auge behält, kann er die Scheinwirklichkeit des Kriegs, des Wirtschaftskampfs, der Arbeitslosigkeit, des Mangels, der Sünde und der Krankheit verneinen. Wenn einer an dem festhält, was über Gott und Sein Weltall wahr ist, findet er Schutz. So bleibt er, ob „im Felde" oder zu Hause, „unter dem Schirm des Höchsten" (Ps. 91, 1), im Bewußtsein des Guten, wo ihm nichts Böses widerfahren kann.

Die Verwirklichung der Allheit der göttlichen Liebe und der Beweis der wahren Art des Menschen wird wahrhaft „Schwerter zu Pflugscharen" (Jes. 2, 4) und dem Krieg ein Ende machen. Wenn wir uns täglich die Wahrheit der Allheit der göttlichen Liebe vergegenwärtigen, können wir wissen, daß der Glaube an die Macht des Bösen zerstört wird, und daß keine sterbliche Annahme die wahre Idee der Liebe abhalten kann, die Scheinkräfte des Bösen, die sich in dem gegenwärtigen Kampf bekunden, zu überwinden. Mrs. Eddy erklärt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 224): „Keine Macht kann der göttlichen Liebe widerstehen", und auf der nächsten Seite schreibt sie: „Die Liebe ist die Befreierin".

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Odds and Ends

When its wishing's done, the heart will feed
On the scraps and crumbs out of its need,
The odds and ends of happiness.

Misted and cool,
The sun sifts through the autumn trees.
An apple tumbles in a pool,
Stars shiver into dust. As frail as these,
The satin arc of wave before it breaks,
The swift parabolas of gulls.

And then
I have watched, forgetting where and when,
Calves trotting softly through the winter dusk,
A boy with a willow stick at their fleet heels
As they go
Clumsy as puppies, running in the snow.

BIANCA BRADBURY

Merely a Rhetorical Question

FOR MANY YEARS NOW, anyone might have said to me without fear of contradiction: "You'd like to be in London, wouldn't you?" And yet, only the other day, a friend asked me this a little hesitantly. I suppose he expected me to demur, to protest that this would hardly be my chosen moment to go.

Then he was disappointed, because I told him that, of course, I would like to be in London now and always; that I'd go at any moment signalized by a breaking down of the barriers. Ever since his query, my great desire has been turning around in my mind. Permits and passports and visas—how dare they interfere? I was there in August, 1914 and, if I had my way, I'd be there now.

* * *

We had no need in that summer of long ago for the formalities mentioned; I was simply there when war began and there I'd have stayed for the duration, if my family had not ruled otherwise. The late September night, before we left London to sail from Liverpool, saw the first of all blackouts. Our taxi swung into the Mall, headed in the direction of Buckingham Palace and behold! the whole width of its mighty façade was blotted out. For several weeks we had been watching the drilling of ungainly, mufti-clad youths, pacing and flanking and saluting in many of the city squares, and even in such stately courtyards as that of Somerset House beside Waterloo Bridge. Then why wouldn't I wish to be in London now? Of course, I would.

People say—at least, some of them do—that London is not greatly changed. For its citizens have toiled mightily at tidying up all the débris; they have straightened and propped sagging walls; they have used ugly bomb-craters for the storage of necessary water. Where, between buildings, there are wide gaps, one's memory perhaps suffices to supply what is missing. At least, that's what many of them say. While the others insist that parts of London are hardly recognizable. At which reminder I swallow several times desperately, thinking of the Temple, of Chelsea Old Church, of Dr. Johnson's house in Gough Square, of how many equally precious places.

* * *

All the same, I am confident that I should be perfectly at home in the London of today, just as I have always been since first I went there at seventeen. I know exactly what I would do on my first evening:

I'd be staying, of course, at Brown's—I think Brown's is intact—I count on that. So I'd have tea in the lounge, full of overstuffed armchairs and dimly lit from ground-glass windows looking into Albemarle Street. Then the head porter by the front door would tuck me into a warm coat and I'd go out, emerging by the back door of Brown's into Dover Street. It would be growing dusk, blue mists and shadows sifting down, settling; and there would be no street lights at all. No matter. I'd feel my way.

* * *

I'd turn the corner into Piccadilly, passing the windows of that fruit and flower shop where I once bought an enormous peach for I can't quite remember how many shillings, because I was so hungry for fresh fruit. Across the way would rise the Ritz Hotel, with all the top-heavy buses drawing up at their regular stop and impatient people hopping aboard while they are in motion. I'd smile upon them in complete understanding; but I'd not join them. Because tonight I would be walking.

I believe I'd go on the Green Park side of Piccadilly, because it would be fun to see it with the railings gone. Children and dogs romping and tumbling, possibly a few shabby men reading newspapers, all sorts of people hurrying over the pebbled paths. Nothing would be different except the absence of railings and that, being an American, I would probably welcome. Those beautiful gates, once at the entrance drive of vanished Devonshire House, would presumably have disappeared long since. On I'd go, kicking my feet through rustling autumn leaves or else, if it were spring, pattering my heels over clean flags beside the greening grass sprinkled with daffodils. On the whole, I believe I'd choose to have it spring.

* * *

It would grow nearer and nearer night. There would be Hyde Park Corner, with all its mightily tangled traffic, in and out and across. The gray form of Number One Piccadilly would loom on one side and so would the larger, grayer shape of a hospital across from the Hyde Park gates. I'd turn now, pass the entrance to Constitution Hill, and go on into Grosvenor Place. When I came to the corner by the Forum Club, I'd take the direction of Belgrave Square. I can fairly see its dim vastness, feel its solemn silence, look upon those square, dignified and inscrutable mansions—yellow and gray and brown. They are shadowy and still now; but on a May morning their awnings, bright in the sun, would flap with every breeze. I'd skirt the grassy plot in the center, where all the babies of Belgravia have taken the air in charge of their uniformed nannies. Those railings would, I suppose, have vanished too. It would, on the whole, be even better so.

I couldn't, even if challenged, tell off-hand the name of the little street I would take out of Belgrave Square. It might be Chesham Place. I'm not sure. But I could find it and follow it, as it turns and brings me at last into Eaton Square.

* * *

Eaton Square, big, black, solemn, all its windows shrouded with the thickest of curtains. However, my steps are sure. There is no hesitation, mental or physical. Why should there be? London is my city. It has belonged to me since I first went there at seventeen. To me, its vastness has never been baffling nor forbidding. For I carry the key to its heart.

I don't see my way from Brown's to Eaton Square so much as feel it. Why not, since this is a part of London filled with my friends? I go up that little backwater, which ends in a pair of gates. Here stands a strange little house that is wide along the sidewalk, though it has practically no depth at all. This is my journey's end, for now a door (a dear and familiar door) would be opening to me, with warmth and bright lights within. Would I like to go to London now? The question is merely rhetorical.

MARGARET WILIAMSON

The Gay Wind

The gay wind whistled a stirring tune
To the sycamores, newly attired in gaudy yellow.
It swished the trailing chiffon skirts
Of the pepper trees
With irresponsible gusto,
And clashed the fan-palms to a tarantella rhythm.

RUTH C. ELLIOTT

Sir Arthur Sullivan's Debt to His Friends

PERHAPS THE MOST VALUABLE friendship of all, the attachment that was responsible for Sullivan's sudden emergence into fame, sought him out. At a concert in St. James's Hall, George Grove had been attracted by the face of a youngster peering through the panel of the gallery door. Something in the boy's face appealed at once to his fancy, and he had asked who the "engaging-looking young man" might be. "Oh, that's Sullivan. He's just come back from Leipzig." From that moment a lifelong friendship was established.

Sullivan had launched at once into a discussion of Schumann, a saint that did not yet figure in Grove's calendar. Before long, his passionate advocacy, supported by Grove's administrative enthusiasm, had succeeded in placing Schumann's Symphony in B flat upon the Crystal Palace program. But his charming personality had been his own best advocate, for the epochal début of Sullivan at the Crystal Palace was due to the kindly intercession of Grove, who was at that time Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company.

Sullivan, armed with a letter of introduction from H. F. Chorley, the Lord High Musical Critic of London, and supported by Grove, submitted his *Tempest* music to the conductor of the Crystal Palace concerts, August Manns. Symphonic composers, in 1862, were not to be discovered in every English concert hall; Manns sensed at once the arrival of a new talent—tinged, to be sure, by Mendelssohnian traits, but markedly original none the less. On April 5, toward the end of the season, the *Tempest* music was played. . . .

In their natural curiosity to discover what this first holder of the Mendelssohn scholarship had been up to in Germany, the London papers sent their leading critics. The result was, in a sense, amazing. A densely packed auditorium acclaimed the boy; the press was little less enthusiastic; so great was the excitement that the program for the following Saturday was hastily altered; the *Tempest* music—thus breaking an ancient precedent—had to be repeated before an eager throng. The *Tempest* became the sensation of the day. More than once again that year it was heard at the Crystal Palace. A few months after the second performance under Manns, it was given with like success in Manchester, by the orchestra under Hallé.

No finer fortune could have befallen the youth. Here was fame, and, with it, a strong arm to hew him out a path. Chorley, perhaps the ugliest man in the capital, and certainly one of the most eccentric, became so fond of the boy that he was soon to be writing librettos for him. The second performance brought none other than Charles Dickens to the greenroom, there to greet the composer with Victorian effusiveness. "I don't pretend to know much about music," he exclaimed, "but I do know that I have been listening to a very great work." Dickens and Chorley, who had brought him, were to become intimate enough with Sullivan to visit Paris with him shortly. At Manchester, on the night before the Hallé performance of the Sullivan music, the composer met, among others, Mrs. Gaskell, author of *Cranford*. They had a long chat, but it does not appear that the acquaintance prospered. With Jenny Lind, as was more natural, he established in this same period an undying friendship.—From "The Story of Gilbert and Sullivan," by ISAAC GOLDBERG. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

This Was Pliny's Suburban Villa

YOU ARE SURPRISED that I am so fond of my Laurentine, or (if you prefer the name) my Laurens: but you will cease to wonder when I acquaint you with the beauty of the villa, the advantages of its situation, and the extensive view of the sea-coast. It is only seventeen miles from Rome: so that when I have finished my business in town, I can pass my evenings here after a good satisfactory day's work. There are two different roads to it: if you go by that of Laurentum, you must turn off at the fourteenth milestone; if by Astia, at the eleventh. Both of them are sandy in places, which makes it a little heavier and longer by carriage, but short and easy on horseback. The landscape affords plenty of variety, the view in some places being closed in by woods, in others extending over broad meadows, where numerous flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, which the severity of the winter has driven from the mountains, fatten in the spring warmth, and on the rich pasturage. My villa is of a convenient size without being expensive to keep up. The courtyard in front is plain, but not mean, through which you enter porticoes shaped into the form of the letter D, enclosing a small but cheerful area between. . . . From the middle of these porticoes you pass into a bright pleasant inner court, and out of that into a handsome hall running out toward the sea-shore; so that when there is a south-west breeze, it is gently washed with the waves, which spend themselves at its base. On every side of this hall there are either folding-doors or windows equally large, by which means you have a view from the front and the two sides of three different seas, as it were: from the back you see the middle court, the portico, and the area; and from another point you look through the portico into the courtyard, and out upon the woods and distant mountains beyond. On the left hand of this hall, a little farther from the sea, lies a large drawing-room, and beyond that, a second of a smaller size, which has one window to the rising and another to the setting sun: this as well has a view of the sea, but more distant and agreeable. The angle formed by the projection of the dining-room with this drawing-room retains and intensifies the warmth of the sun, and this forms our winter quarters and family gymnasium, which is sheltered from all the winds except those which bring on clouds, but the clear sky comes out again before the warmth has gone out of the place. Adjoining this angle is a room forming the segment of a circle, the windows of which are so arranged as to get the sun all through the day: in the walls are contrived a sort of cases, containing a collection of authors who can never be read too often.—"A Letter to Gallus," from the "Letters of Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus (Pliny)." Translated by William Melmoth.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Willkie, Bricker et al ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

A dispatch from Indianapolis appeared in the New York Times this week under a front-page headline which said: "Willkie Considers Entering '44 Race for the Presidency." There would have been more news in the headline if it had read: "Willkie Considers NOT Entering '44 Race for the Presidency," for every Washington correspondent knows that Wendell Willkie has been in the race for renomination ever since November, 1940, is already in the race to the limit and intends to do everything possible between now and the Republican convention next year to win the nomination for himself. Mr. Willkie is not coy; he is candid.

But there was news in the Times' Indianapolis dispatch if there wasn't in the headline, for its correspondent, assuming he is correctly informed, was able to report that the "1944 Willkie boom has already begun in Indiana" and that the majority of delegates from Indiana would support him. It was also pointed out that as of today he has more spontaneous backing in Indiana than he did up to the moment of his nomination in 1940. And this is important because Mr. Willkie would certainly have difficulty getting a 1944 pre-convention campaign under way unless he had the impetus of the support of his home State.

There is no doubt that he will get a 1944 boom under way and that it will hold within itself the seeds of prospective strength, but Mr. Willkie is not going to be alone in the race and he may well not be out in front. He is going to have competition from the beginning and the outlook at this date can be put as follows:

Willkie Enjoys Popular Following

Mr. Willkie and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, who, himself, enjoys a considerable following in Indiana, a political as well as a geographical neighbor of Ohio's, are the leading Republican aspirants at this time. They may neither of them win but it is plausible that no other candidate will be seriously in the running until they have been eliminated.

Governor Bricker possesses substantial support among the G. O. P. organization leaders and has as yet won no demonstrated popular support in the country outside his home state.

Mr. Willkie possesses no appreciable support among the G. O. P. organization leaders, whose attitude toward him ranges mostly from the apathetic to the hostile, and continues to enjoy the most substantial popular following of any Republican presidential candidate, defeated or elected.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York has convinced most correspondents that he does not intend actively to seek the 1944 nomination but would accept it if the convention insists upon giving it to him. By announcing that he intends to do absolutely nothing to get the nomination Governor Dewey may be pursuing the most effective course to draw the nomination to him, but if he stands by his intention the Republican Party may not look toward Albany until it has definitely decided to look away from both Governor Bricker and Mr. Willkie.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen, thrice Governor of Minnesota, is a personally and politically qualified Republican presidential aspirant, but he is entering the Navy soon and his elimination from public life during the coming year can hardly fail to reduce his standing in the race even if he looked upon himself as in the running. Governor Stassen and Governor Dewey, young men, both feel pretty sure that they have plenty of time to get to the top and if they have anything to do with it they are not headed in any other direction.

This all means that Mr. Willkie and Governor Bricker are in for a hot political campaign unless the most unexpected developments intervene. Each has different advantages. Mr. Bricker holds public office, has been successfully elected Governor of his state three times, already has the backing of influential conservative Republican politicians and has made few political enemies.

Best-Known Figure in Party

Mr. Willkie faces the same problem he did before the convention in 1940 with one great asset he didn't then possess. To put it bluntly, his problem is that whatever public support he may claim or demonstrate, he has got to thrust his nomination down the throats of the Republican Party organization. Overwhelmingly, it didn't like him in 1940 and doesn't like him now. It resented his nomination in 1940 and will resist his nomination in 1944.

But today Mr. Willkie continues to enjoy a notable public following. In 1940 he won more votes than any Republican nominee who was ever elected to the presidency. In 1940 Mr. Willkie started too late to run in any of the important state primaries and he wasn't well enough known to the general public to have much chance in the primaries against such candidates as Mr. Dewey, Senator Taft or Senator Vandenberg. But today Mr. Willkie is the best-known figure in the Republican Party and it is conceivable that where he got no delegates in the primaries three years ago he may amass an impressive if not a decisive head start next spring. Mr. Willkie has considerable advantages over Governor Bricker in primary contests—certainly in all except Ohio, and a defeat for the Governor in the Ohio primary would end his candidacy—and there are sufficient Republican primaries to put more than 400 votes under commitment in this manner.

The primary should prove to be Mr. Willkie's greatest ally in 1944 and he will need plenty of allies if he is going to win. It's a very, very open race today and the track is already being put in shape.

The Country Speaks: Florida

A Playground Takes a Serious Turn ..... *By Eldon R. Lindsey*

To the more than 1,000,000 pleasure-loving, recreation-minded, sunshine-seeking Americans who have had temporarily to forgo their annual treks to Florida because of the exigencies of war, here is a report.

Remember the pictures of yourself reclining in the Florida sunshine under a coconut palm or beach umbrella, which you humorously sent friends who shivered in chill northern winds, hoping all the time the cards would arrive during a blizzard, or at least when there was snow to be shoveled? That is no longer patriotic. Most pictures going North today are of men in khaki or Navy blue.

Remember the professional golf matches? When the famous $5,000 Miami Open in December drew only half a normal attendance, the experts agreed that big-time Florida golf was probably over for the duration. Yachting? The big races from St. Petersburg to Havana and Miami to Nassau faded out quickly with the Navy's ban on overnight boating, passport restrictions, and international travel.

Gas rationing took care of pleasure fishing, along with horse and dog racing. Baseball spring training, long a Florida attraction, has moved to French Lick, Ind.; Hartford, Conn., and such places.

The eight arterial motor highways leading into Florida, and connecting with the 15 Federal highways within the State no longer hum with chauffeured limousines, gaily colored sports roadsters, and jalopies with trailers. Instead, the highways are alive with vehicles of varying sizes painted olive drab, moving soldiers and sailors.

Pan American Clippers still wing in and out of Miami, but without pleasure-bent passengers. It takes a high priority of a military or urgent war business to get a seat.

The motor races at Daytona Beach's natural track have succumbed to the Waacs for the duration. Attractive young ladies in military garb now use the beach as a parade ground.

If your memory insists on recalling the familiar overtones of guitars, zithers, accordions and harmonicas, heard on most Florida streets, you may find some satisfaction in knowing that the mendicants who play these instruments are now performing for trim young members of the military when they can break away from routine.

Many of Florida's 80-odd festivals and carnivals may not be held this year.

Nevertheless, the fragrant gardenias will still bloom at Cypress Gardens.

Strawberries still grow red and luscious at Plant City.

Azaleas and chrysanthemums still blossom in profusion at Palatka.

Bullfrog choruses still ring out in the night along the Sewanee.

War can't interfere with such things as these.

With its more than $300,000,000 annual tourists' business practically gone for the duration, Florida is turning wholeheartedly to developing its commerce and industry. Many thousands of acres have been added recently to the thriving tung oil groves, to help make up for the loss of imports from China. The citrus groves are being worked closer and closer to squeeze out every orange, grapefruit and tangerine possible to add to the nation's fruit basket.

The celery growers at Sanford are working overtime to furnish the traditional dinner table companion of California's olives.

Florida's fishermen from every cove and inlet are making the most of the equipment they have to send red snapper, sea bass, Spanish mackerel, speckled trout, mullet, shrimp and pompano to the East's meat-hungry markets.

Florida's livestock growers are striving to increase beef production on the swampy ranges by carefully breeding hump-shouldered Brahma bulls —imported from India—with local stock. The crossbreeds seem to stand the heat better and grow larger.

Florida tomatoes, beans, spinach, broccoli, and other winter vegetables are moving to market to the tune of thousands of carloads, despite the increasing shortage of farm labor.

The State's newest industry—paper mills—are turning out an ever-increasing volume of paper made from southern slash pine.

So-called naval stores are moving in huge quantities from Florida's turpentine forests to war factories.

Victory ships regularly slide down the ways at Panama City, and a dozen other Florida ports.

The Everglades with their heavy rainfall have been found ideal for producing ramie, a new-old natural fiber formerly imported from China. There is a demand for this fiber, so the Seminole Indians along the Tamiami Trail may yet turn to this for employment, now that tourists no longer buy their wares.

To be truthful, however, most Floridians still look forward to the day when the tourists will come again. In the meantime, though, they enthusiastically entertain soldiers, sailors, Waacs, and Waves, and like the rest of the nation, they are learning to produce, produce, produce—produce things with which to fight the Axis.

To Change the Subject:

Pioneer Days in Arizona ..... *By Ernest Douglas*

"Coyote Springs Ranch Sold." To the public the headline and story meant little. A large cattle outfit, 20 miles northeast of Prescott, had been bought by Roland Tracy of Houston, Texas. Nelson Puntenney, old-time Northern Arizona stockman, had been put in charge as foreman for the new owner.

But graying pioneers were set to "reminiscing" of Indian raids and other stirring early-day events that centered around Coyote Springs Ranch. They were reminded of John J. Gosper and E. H. Witherell, two of Arizona's most picturesque characters, whose names are interwoven with the history of Coyote Springs.

Lying in Lonesome Valley at the foot of the Black Hills range, Coyote Springs Ranch was almost directly in the path of Apache bands as they swept down out of the mountains to drive off the livestock of settlers. The redskins would climb up out of Verde Valley and pause for war paint at the great outcrop of red, yellow and green ocher which later became the United Verde mine, still one of the big copper producers of Arizona. They would proceed on up to the summit, steal down Yeager Canyon on the west side. As they reached level ground, Coyote Springs Ranch lay on their right. So it was often first to suffer from their forays.

First owner of Coyote Springs Ranch was John J. Gosper, who came west in 1878 as secretary of the newly organized Territory of Arizona. For the next four years he was in constant political warfare with Gov. John C. Fremont, whom he openly accused of flagrantly neglecting the duties of his office. He was bitterly disappointed when not chosen to succeed the "Pathfinder."

In the meantime Gosper and two partners had founded the first newspaper published in Phoenix, lost it for lack of capital. He was a little more fortunate when he formed the Gosper Horse & Cattle Company to develop Coyote Springs Ranch. But he also lost that, for he was essentially a promoter and no businessman. After his passing the Legislature made an appropriation for his burial expenses.

In the early '80's the Gosper interests were purchased by Witherell, in his way just as unusual a citizen. His "Wheel" and "Star" brands were famous over the Southwest.

Once he ran this advertisement in a Prescott paper:

"A liberal reward will be paid for the return of any strays to my ranch. I also wish it understood that no monkeying with my stock will be tolerated, and any person who seeks, off of my herd, to illegitimately increase his own, will have the hot soup of justice everlastingly pumped into him."

In 1890 Witherell sold to John Norton and John Stanley, hard-headed and practical rangemen. With the Apaches subdued, they made Coyote Springs a really productive and profitable enterprise. Those were the days of open range and at one time Norton-Stanley cattle grazed as far north as the Grand Canyon.

About 20 years ago Norton turned his interest over to his daughter. Mr. Stanley stayed on as half-owner and manager, up to the day of the sale to Tracy. If he could be persuaded to write the story of his 52 years on Coyote Springs Ranch, it would make one of the most thrilling sagas of the West.

Army-Navy Act to Cut Waste in Servicemen's Mail

Valuable shipping space taken up by letters from persons not personally acquainted with men in foreign lands; officers answer lack of privacy complaint against V-Mail.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Letters from home mean almost as much as food to men in service, and they are getting eight times as much mail as in the last war a man, so the War and Navy Departments are out to cut down on certain wasteful practices that take valuable cargo space.

"Insofar as overseas mail consists of letters to soldiers written by their families and personal friends, it has been welcomed by the Army, and will continue to be welcomed," the War Department says. "However, it is clear that waste must be eliminated in the interest of military efficiency."

With war supply shipments increasing every day, the War Department has renewed its request that folks at home write only to those soldiers with whom they are personally acquainted.

"Experience," says the War Department," shows that letters from the best-intentioned of strangers mean nothing at all to the average soldier. To the Army, they mean the waste of cargo space that is needed for food and war materials."

Package Limit, Five Pounds

Both the Army and the Navy have announced that no package may now be sent to a soldier overseas that weighs more than five pounds, or measures more than 15 inches in length or 36 inches in length and girth combined. Only one such parcel is allowed to be sent in one week. No perishable matter may be sent.

The new Army ruling provides that no package may be sent to a soldier overseas unless it contains an article that has been requested by the soldier. The package will not be accepted by the post office unless a written request, bearing the commanding officer's approval, is presented.

The enormous amount of space consumed by packages, and the fact that they so frequently contain objects already supplied by the Army impelled the War Department, in co-operation with the Post Office Department, to issue the new regulations.

The only exception to these rules will be made in the case of soldiers sent overseas while their packages, addressed to them at a station in the United States, were in transit. Such packages will be forwarded overseas.

Mail for Merchant Marine

While the War and Navy Departments are clamping down on mail to soldiers, the War Shipping Administration has just announced that American merchant seamen can now, for the first time since America entered the war, receive mail at foreign ports from relatives and friends at home.

Because of the many problems involved in arranging for delivery, merchant seamen until now have been without adequate mail facilities.

A seaman who desires to receive mail from persons in the United States will be expected to advise them of his address prior to departure. If he departs from an Atlantic Coast port, he should have his mail addressed to his ship, "c/o Postmaster, New York"; if leaving from a Gulf port, he should have his mail addressed "c/o Postmaster, New Orleans" or if from a Pacific Coast port, should have it sent "c/o Postmaster, San Francisco."

Letters mailed by seamen in foreign ports to friends in the United States will not indicate the name of the vessel on which he is serving.

Parcel post service will also be available to seamen on American flag or American controlled merchant vessels, but it must be understood that the parcel will be forwarded only if circumstances permit. The size limit on such packages is 11 pounds, 18 inches in length or 42 inches in length and girth combined.

Outstanding mail development of World War II is V-mail, devised to save cargo space in airplanes as well as ships.

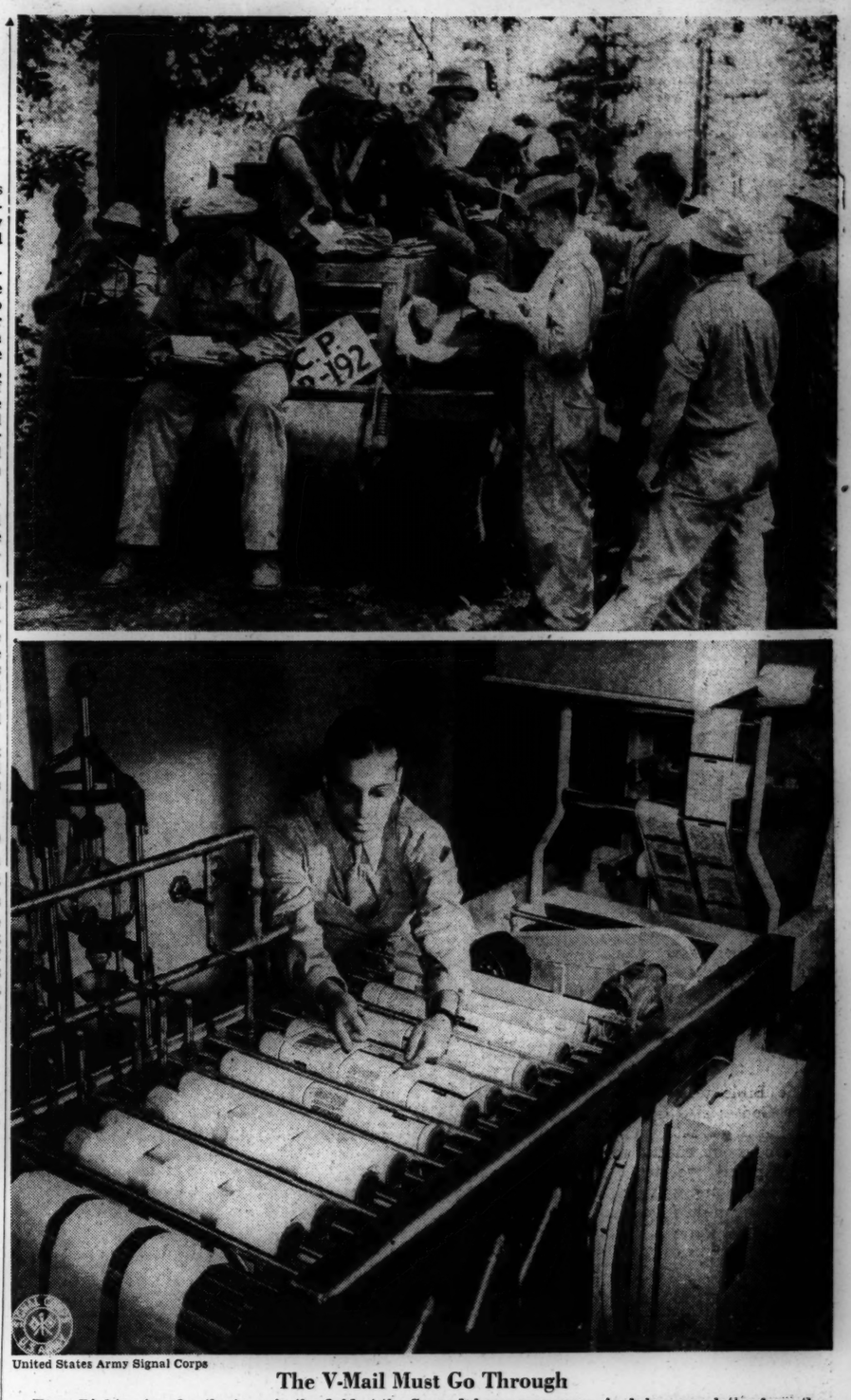
More V-Mail Wanted

Though more than 15,000,000 V-mail letters have been sent from and to the United States without the loss of a single one, V-mail has not caught on as rapidly as the Army would like. Chief argument advanced against it is its lack of privacy which the Army says "is a bit naïve, since every letter sent out of this country in wartime whether by V-mail, air mail or ordinary post, is subject to censorship."

V-mail machinery is now in operation in the British Isles, Iceland, Greenland, Australia, the Near East, the Southwest Pacific, the Hawaiian Islands, and India. It will be available in North Africa in the near future. While V-mail is usually flown to its destination, much of it has had to be sent across the North Atlantic this winter by surface vessel because of adverse flying conditions.

Under a special law signed by President Roosevelt on Dec. 5, men in the armed forces abroad can now send home $50 worth of native handiwork or any other gifts and souvenirs duty-free.

Packages sent to servicemen abroad go duty free when addressed to the soldier through his Army post Office address, the sailor in care of his ship or Navy number address and the Marine through his Unit number.



United States Army Signal Corps

The V-Mail Must Go Through

Top—Right out under the trees in the field at the Second Army maneuvers in Arkansas a letter from the home folks is a stirring pleasure. An armored car makes a good perch from which to scan the eager faces and deliver the keenly awaited messages from wives, mothers, and sweethearts. Below—This shows the V-mail room at the Pentagon Building at Washington, where Paner reproductions of letters are developed, fixed, washed, and dried on the continuous paper processing machine.

Defeat in Russia Cuts Off 'Promised' Food Supply for Germany

By Pieter V. Anen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German defeat in Russia means more than the loss of several hundred thousand men, great quantities of equipment, and of several hundred thousand square miles of costly conquered territory. It means that the Ukrainian bread basket about which the Nazis made so much fuss is getting beyond reach and that all the carefully laid plans for sending 3,000,000 Dutch colonists to the East have been shattered.

The German plan was that the Baltic States were to become the vegetable garden of Europe, and White Russia, the Ukraine and the Kuban Basin its corn chamber.

That would make Europe self-sufficient in foodstuffs. Besides, it would put the screw on the two wavering Axis vassals, Hungary and Rumania, and make them more willing to co-operate.

The manual labor in the eastern garden and farm belt was to be done by the native population of which, allegedly, there was plenty. One third of the Dutch population was to be shifted to these territories.

The Dutch were to act not only as agricultural supervisors, but also to set up industries and develop the Baltic ports through which most of the products were to be shipped. Beyond their merely economic function the "pioneer settlers," as the Nazis called them, were intended to form a solid buffer between the Third Reich proper and the Slav countries.

Planned in 1942

This plan dated back to the spring of 1942. It was then that the Nazis started canvassing for volunteer emigrants in the Netherlands. Originally, when they invaded Russia, the Germans had a different intention. They hoped to carry out the campaign in a "blitz" manner, to have the whole war finished by the end of 1941, and to settle several millions of demobilized German soldiers in the Russian border provinces. However, the unexpected Russian resistance not only delayed the demobilization date indefinitely, but aggravated the food supply problem.

The Nazis could neither afford to wait with the cultivation of conquered Russian soil until the war was over, nor could they spare any German farmers for the urgent task of colonization. The idea to use the Dutch for this purpose recommended itself for various reasons.

The Netherlanders were excellent farmers. Their home country was, according to Nazi standards, overpopulated. The removal of 3,000,000 Dutch would enable the Germans to tighten their grip on the country.

The Eastern project, which was pictured in glowing colors would make the Dutch people forget the loss of the Netherlands East Indies, for it was clear by then that not even a victorious Germany would be in a position to take these colonies away from Japan.

Company Founded

The plans for the resettlement were drawn up under the leadership of Alfred Rosenberg, Reich Minister for the Eastern Provinces, in collaboration with Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Meinoud Rost van Tonningen, head of the Netherlands Bank, and F. Gips, economic adviser to the occupation authorities.

In June of last year, the Netherlands East Company was founded with a capital of $1,350,000 and given a monopoly for the settling of Dutch citizens in White Russia. Two decrees provided for the granting of the necessary funds, either directly to the East Company or via the Netherlands Bank. Another newly founded institute, the East Shipping Company, was commissioned to take care first of the transportation of the settlers and later on of the import traffic.

The Dutch learned what was in store for them through an address by Mynher Rost van Tonningen who asserted that his fellow-countrymen "warmly" welcomed the opportunity of transferring the Netherlands' large surplus population to the East of Europe.

First, the scheme was to be carried out on a voluntary basis. As was to be expected, there were not any volunteers to be found. Of those who were "inclined to go East" a good portion changed their mind when the first reports about conditions in the Eastern provinces came in.

"The living standard in Lithuania," wrote the Riga correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, last August, "is so much lower than in Holland that it is inconceivable that Dutch truck gardeners could make a good living there. Other regions mentioned for settlement are poor and neglected districts where much destruction has been effected."

Little Left

Another visitor to White Russia wrote in the organ of the Dutch Nazi Party that the scorched-earth policy of the Russians had greatly impaired the settlement scheme. He revealed that the Russians had successfully evacuated almost the entire able-bodied native population and the larger part of the cattle stock.

Rost van Tonningen, after returning from a tour through Eastern Europe, vigorously denied these statements and warned the Netherlanders that they would face deportation if they did not respond to the call for voluntary settlers. He announced that "entire communities, including private individuals, traders, large and small firms, peasants, teachers and pastors" would be removed to furnish labor for the Germans and settlers for the East European program. In an article in the Nationale Dagblad and in an interview the Kölnische Zeitung, the head of the Netherlands Bank waxed enthusiastic about his own brain-child. He stated that the opportunities opened to Dutch settlers were so enormous that "not even we who were prepared can put our impressions in words." Every Dutchman, he promised, would receive territory in the East as large as he owned in the homeland.

Another Dutch Nazi, E. J. Roskam, leader of the Agricultural Front, turned poet and asserted in a radiocast that the "black earth of Eastern Europe" was "calling" all Dutchmen.

Deportation Loomed

In spite of all the high-pressure sales talks few voluntary settlers were forthcoming, and the danger of large-scale deportation grew more and more imminent between last October and December. Fortunately, the Germans needed every bit of their rolling stock for the military operations in the East. Otherwise, the resettling would have begun in earnest. As it was, the plan did not develop beyond a preparatory stage.

However, the propaganda did not stop. As late as last Dec. 13, a Dutch Nazi paper published an article, the author of which recommended the Kuban territory to his friends. He wrote that this region which had been laid open for the Dutch by the German armies was preferable even to the Ukraine and, owing to its mild climate, might enable the farmers to grow wheat side by side with rice, tobacco and even tea.

At the time when this description of a farmer's paradise was published, the Russian armies had gone a long way toward closing the Kuban Basin to any immigrants—military or agricultural. And the Dutch people hope that further progress of the Red Army will thwart the Nazi plans concerning the Ukraine and White Russia.

Nazis Conscript Dutch Labor Openly

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Labor conscription was introduced openly in Occupied Holland Feb. 22 with a decree issued by Reichscommissar Arthur Seyss-Inquart and radiocast by the German-controlled Dutch Hilversum Radio, the Netherlands News Agency Aneta reported.

Coupled with the reading of the decree was a warning to all Dutch people that refusal to co-operate with the German war effort would be considered sabotage — punishable by capital punishment, the Aneta dis patch added.

Dutch economic circles here pointed out that the decree imposes "total concentration of all available forces" in the Netherlands in the same way Hitler has imposed the same concentration in Germany itself, Aneta reported.

Somervell Stresses Transport

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP) — Back from a tour of the world's combat fronts, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, Service of Supplies, declared that the war has become primarily one of transportation and supply lines.

He expressed confidence in continued successful movement of supplies. Eight tons of shipping are required, he said, to move each soldier to a fighting front and keep him supplied for 60 days.

General Somervell, whose tour took him to Africa with President Roosevelt for the Casablanca conference, to the Middle East, India and Burma, declared there was no lack of supplies at any of these points.

"Everybody had plenty of food, plenty of clothing and all the ammunition he could shoot," he said.

In some instances the pilots landed at the nearest airport, dumped their passengers regardless of rank or priority, and then sped to the assembly field.

The following night virtually every ship in Australia capable of flying was winging its way toward Port Moresby, on the southwestern coast of New Guinea, where they joined a large fleet.

Together they rushed men, guns, food and what Mr. Corbitt called "enormous quantities of munitions" into the battle zone under the noses of the Japanese.

Brig. Gen. Ennis G. Whitehead of the United States Army Air Forces had high praise, Mr. Corbitt said, for the Australians, some of whom landed within a mile of the battlefront.

Air Armada

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 24 (AP)—Australian civilian pilots, in flying a complete army and much of its equipment to the New Guinea front to reinforce Gen. Douglas MacArthur's men in the Bunagona sector, matched the French taxicab offensive that saved Paris at the Marne in the last war, it was disclosed Feb. 23.

A. B. Corbitt, Director-General of Civil Aviation in Australia, told how the pilots flew unarmed ships in the air-borne sweep to the front.

A general summons to all civil planes was radiocast one night last December, ordering pilots to assemble at an Australian airport, which Mr. Corbitt did not identify.

Court Rules for Captain Who Turned Back Ship

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that no formal declaration of war is necessary to justify a ship captain's refusal to sail into a danger zone.

The court reversed an opinion of the Seattle Federal District Court in litigation growing out of failure of the S. S. Wildwood to go to Vladivostok with a $5,000,000 cargo of copper for Russia in 1940.

The ship, operated by the American Foreign Steamship Company, turned back after it had left Honolulu; the captain learned that another Russian ship had been seized by the British under so-called contraband control.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Quotations on a few issues were unrevised.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	57½	57½	57½	— ¼
Abbott L pf 4	† 20	111	111	111	
Acme Steel (3)	2	47	47	47	+ ½
Adams Exp (.45e)	18	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
Addressograph (1)	9	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	24	44⅜	43⅜	44¼	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	54	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	146	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Alleghany pf xw	46	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	57	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Alleghany pr pf	46	20⅜	18⅞	20⅛	+1⅝
Alleg Lud Stl (2e)	42	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Allen Indust (¾e)	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	7	153¼	152	153⅛	+1⅛
Allied Kid (1)	2	12	12	12	+ ½
Allied Mills (1e)	1	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.15g)	23	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
Allied St pf (5)	1	78½	78	78½	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	13	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	15	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Amal Lea pf (1½e)	2	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	1	76	76	76	
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	7	25⅜	25	25	— ⅜
Am Airlines (1½e)	13	56	55¼	56	+1½
Am Bank Note ¼g	2	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
Am Bk N pf (3)	† 60	50½	50½	50½	+ ¼
Am Bosch (¼e)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	10	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	51	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
Am Can (3)	6	81⅛	79⅞	80½	— ⅞
Am Can pf (7)	† 50	175¾	175	175¾	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	16	33⅛	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
Am C&F pf 8.29g	1	66½	66	66⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cable ½g	21	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+ ⅞
Am Chicle (4a)	1	98	97	97	
Am Colortype .15g	3	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Am Crystal S 2½e	23	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅜
Am Distill	3	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
Am Encaustic Til	1	2½	2½	2½	
Am Export (½g)	5	27	26¾	27	
Am & For Power	12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Am&FP $6pf ¾ak	3	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ¼
Am&FP $7pf ¾ak	13	54¾	54	54½	+ ½
Am & F P 2 pf	10	8¾	8¼	8⅜	
Am-Hawaii SS (3)	6	33	32½	33	+1½
Am Hide&Leather	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
Am Home P (2 40)	4	57⅛	57	57	+ ¼
Am Ice	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Am International	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill .15o	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Am Inv pf 2½	† 10	45	45	45	— ½
Am Locomotive	46	10⅜	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
Am Loco pf (7e)	1	87½	87½	87½	— ¼
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	8	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Am M & Met 1⅛e	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	11	23⅜	23	23¼	— ¼
Am News 1.80	† 40	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	20	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	13	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	28	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅝
Am Rad&St S .15g	*47	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
Am Roll Mill .20g	19	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
Am R M pf 4½	† 450	64	64	64	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz ¾e	1	12	12	12	— ¼
Am Seating (1e)	21	15	15	15	— ¼
Am Ship Bldg 3e	† 6	30½	30	30½	+ ½
Am Smelt & R (2)	33	41¾	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅜
Am Sm & R pf 7	† 50	150¼	150	150	
Am Snuff Co (.60a)	1	41	41	41	+1
Am Snuff pf 6	† 10	150	150	150	
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	*21	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Am Stores ½g	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Am Stove (.30g)	5	13½	13½	13½	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	22	21¾	20¾	21	+ ¼
Am Sum Tob ¼g	3	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
Am Tel&Tel (9)	29	143¼	140⅜	142⅝	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	13	53	52½	53	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	14	53	52½	52⅞	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf (6)	† 40	137½	137	137½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs	41	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (½g)	18	34½	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	97	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	5	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
Am Wool pf (8e)	1	65	65	65	
Am Zinc L & S	24	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Am Z pr pf 1¾ak	1	49	49	49	
Anaconda (2½ge)	350	26¾	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
Anac W&C 1½e	† 300	26¾	26	26¾	+ ¾
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	3	19	19	19	— ⅛
Anch H Gl pf 5	† 30	113	112	113	+1
Andes Copper (1)	1	12	12	12	— ¼
A P W Paper	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
Armour Del pf (7)	1	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
Armour Illinois	205	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
Armour Ill pr pf	5	56	55½	56	+1
Armstrong Ck ¼g	11	33¾	33	33	—1
Arnold Const ¼g	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Artloom Corp ½e	18	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	5	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
Assoc Inv pf (5)	† 10	101½	101½	101½	— ½
Atch T&SF (1½g)	140	50¾	49⅝	50¼	+1
Atch T&SF pf (5)	8	75	74	75	
Atl Coast Line 2e	41	31⅝	30¾	31⅛	+ ½
Atl G&W Indies 3e	2	25	25	25	— ¾
Atl G&W In pf 5e	1	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
Atl Refining (.15g)	4	21⅞	21⅝	21⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (¼g)	37	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51	51	51	
Atls Powd (3/4g)	*3	64¼	63½	63½	+ ¼
Atlas Tack (½g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Aviation Cp (¼e)	133	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct (1e)	71	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	153	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅝
Balt & Ohio pf	98	9½	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅝
Bangor & Ar	20	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
Bang&A pf 2½ak	†230	45½	43¼	45½	+2⅜
Barber Asphalt	15	15¼	14⅛	15¼	
Barker Bros (½e)	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	21	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	14	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Beatrice Cream 1a	3	26½	26½	26½	
Beech-Nut Pk(4a)	2	101½	101	101½	— ½
Beld-Hem (.80)	2	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
Bell Aire (2e)	69	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	+ ⅝
Bendix Aviat 3¾e	26	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅝
Benef Ind L 1½e	5	16⅜	16	16	+ ⅛
Best-Foods (.60)	5	10½	10⅜	10½	
Best & Co (1.60a)	12	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Beth Steel (1½g)	26	61⅝	60⅞	61⅛	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	4	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅞
Black & Deck 1.60	6	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	14	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Bliss & Lau 1½e	5	17½	17	17	
Boeing Airp (1e)	34	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ½
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	3	47¼	47	47¼	+ ⅜
Bon Ami A (4)	† 30	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
Bon Ami B 2½	† 20	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¼
Bond Stores(1.60)	10	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ¾
Borden Co (.30g)	10	24	23⅞	24	
Borg-Warner 1.60	15	30¾	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
Boston & Maine	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Bower Roll B ½g	3	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
Bridgeport Brass 1	7	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	9	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	+4¾
Bklyn & Qu Trans	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn-Man Tr	8	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	20	13⅜	12½	13⅛	+ ⅝
Brown Shoe (2)	1	36	36	36	—1½
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	12	16	15¼	16	+ ¾
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	54	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Bucy-E 7%pf 7	† 70	107	107	107	
Budd Mfg	10	4⅞	4¼	4¼	
Budd Mfg pf	† 30	85	85	85	
Budd Wheel (1e)	15	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Bullard Co (½g)	6	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¾
Burling Mills .35g	20	23¼	23	23¼	
Burl M 2½pf 2½	4	55	54¾	54⅞	+ ⅛
Burr Add M (.60)	20	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	10	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Bush TB pf2½e	†300	28½	28	28	— ⅜
Butler Bros (.15g)	24	18	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½		23½	23¼	23¼	
Butte C&Z (1⅓e)	15	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	6	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
Byers pf 1.82k	† 80	74½	74	74½	+1

C

Calif Pack (1½)	3	25	24½	24½	— ½
Callahan Z-Lead	11	4⅝	1⅝	1	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec (1)	44	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Can Dr G A (.60)	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Can Pacific	70	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Cannon Mills (2)	5	40	40	40	+ ⅞
Capital Adm A	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
Caro C&O (5)	† 30	91½	91¼	91½	+ ½
Carpenter Stl ½g	5	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+ ¼
Carriers&Gen .20a	2	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
Case (J I) Co (7e)	1	91	91	91	
Case (JI) pf 7	† 1	134	134	134	
Caterpil Tract (2)	11	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp (2)	13	29⅝	29⅜	29½	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	† 240	100	100	100	+ ½
Celanese pr pf 7	† 20	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	— ¼
Celotex Corp (½)	18	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
Celotex Cp pf 5	† 47	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
Cent Aguirre 1½	13	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Cent Fdry (.10g)	9	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½	† 20	105	105	105	
Cent RR NJ	6	7¼	6¾	7	— ⅛
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	16	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	12	38	37⅞	38	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	1	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	

Today's sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,691,110
1943 volume to date 38,307,696
1942 volume to date 19,630,731

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Cert-teed 6%pf	†170	40½	40	40¼	+ ¼
Chain Belt (1¼g)	1	18	18	18	
Champ P&F ¼ag	*2	18½	18¼	18¼	
Champ P&F pf 6	† 40	104	104	104	
Ches & Ohio (3)	65	40	39½	39¾	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill	21	4¾	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .59g	58	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
Chi Great West	37	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¼ae	114	14¾	13¾	14¼	+ ½
Chi Mail Order ½e	15	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	4	18	17⅞	18	
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
Chi R I 6%pf	20	17⅛	13⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
Chi R I 7% pf	43	2	17⅛	2	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Childs Co	12	2	17⅛	2	
Chile Cop (½g)	† 10	26	26	26	
Chrysler Corp ¾ag	*24	74¼	73⅞	74	+1
City Ice&F (1.20)	1	13	13	13	
Clark Equip (¾g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ¾
Clev E Il pf 4½	† 2	112½	112½	112½	+ ¼
Clev Grap Br (2e)	4	35	34½	34½	+ ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
Cluett Peab 2¼ae	4	35½	35⅜	35⅝	+ ½
Coca-Cola (3a)	3	100	99¼	100	
Colgate-P-P ½aa	8	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
Col & South	†850	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 1 pf	† 14	7¼	6¼	7⅛	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf	† 5	5½	5	5½	+ ½
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	5	16½	16	16	— ½
Colum Br A (.30g)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Colum Br B (.30g)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	105	3	3	3⅛	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	9	51¼	50¾	51¼	+ ¾
Col G&E5%pf5	† 30	46	46	46	+ ¾
Colum Pict (½e)	17	13	12⅝	12⅞	
Col Pict pf (2¾)	3	34½	34	34½	— ½
Colum Carbon (4)	1	88	88	88	+ ¼
Comi Credit (3)	17	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ¼
Comi Invest Tr (3)	22	34¼	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
Comi Solvents .60e	111	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
Com'wlth & South	110	1	¾	1	+ ⅛
Comw & Sou pf	14	42½	41½	42	+ ¼
Com'wlth Ed .35g	16	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
Conde Nast (.40e)	4	43⅜	4	43⅜	+ ⅜
Congoleum-Nairn	4	19⅛	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
Consol Aircraft	49	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ½
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Con C pr pf 6½	†140	100	99¼	100	+ ¾
Cons Copperm .45e	18	6	5¾	5⅞	
Cons Edison (1.60)	128	19¼	18⅜	19	+ ¾
Cons Edison pf (5)	6	97	96¾	97	+ ½
Consol Film Ind	14	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼k	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
Cons Laundries	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Consolodation Cl pf	1	4½	40½	40½	
Consol Oil (½)	138	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Container Corp 1.40a	5	21½	21½	21⅜	— ⅜
Consum Ppf 4½	† 20	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ½
Cont Baking ½ag	17	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	101⅜	101	101⅜	+ ⅜
Cont Can (¼ag)	15	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+ ⅛
Consolodation Coal	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
Cont Diam Fib ¼ag	26	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	44	43½	43½	
Cont Motors (.55e)	74	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	38	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ½
Cont Steel (¼ag)	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
Copperweld Stl .80	4	11¾	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
Cop'weld S pf 2½	1	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	†960	41½	41	41¼	+ ½
Corn Prodcts 2.60	4	57⅝	57½	57½	
Coro Prod pf 7	† 20	178¾	178¾	178¾	— ¾
Coty Inc (¼e)	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Coty International	5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	48	16¾	16½	16¾	
Crane cv pf 5	†130	100	100	100	+ ¾
Cream of Wh ⅜ag	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Crown C&S ½e	24	24⅛	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅞
Crown Cork pf 2¼	*1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+1⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	† 10	90	90	90	
Crucible Steel (2e)	39	35¼	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	76	76	76	— ¼
Cuba RR pf	† 80	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	28	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Cudahy Pack	1	14½	14	14	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	99	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Curtis Pub pf	† 90	50	48	49	+2
Curtis P pr pf ¾ak	16	26	25	26	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	157	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	11	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜

D

Daviso Ch .60e	88	15½	14½	15½	+1
Decca Records .60a	3	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	29	31	30¼	30½	— ⅛
Davega Stores ½e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Devoe&Ray(1)	60	22⅞	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
Diesel-Wem G ⅜ag	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	41	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	100	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	+ ⅜
Den & R G W pf	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Detroit Edis .30g	14	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 80	22⅞	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
Diamond M 1½	4	29	28¾	29	
Diam Mat pf 1½	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Diamt Motor ¼ag	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	7	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Dist Cp-S pf (5)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ⅛
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜g	3	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
Dome Mines h.80g	24	18¼	17½	18¼	
Douglas Airc (5e)	7	63¾	63½	63¾	
Dow Chem (2)	2	135	134¾	134¾	+ ½
Dresser Mfg (1½ge)	69	22⅛	21	22	+1¼
Dunhill Internat	8	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
Duplan Corp (.90e)	3	10¼	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	12	146⅜	145¾	146⅜	+ ⅜
Duq Light 1pf 5	† 30	119¼	119¼	119¼	

E

Eastern Air Lines	11	34¼	32½	33¼	+ ¾
Eastern Roll Mill	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ¼
Eastman Kodak (5)	4	152	151	152	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	18	57	56½	56¾	+ ⅜
Edis Bros Strs .80	*2	13⅜	13½	13½	
Ei Auto-Lite 2½ae	2	55	54¾	55	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	32	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	26	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	33	33	33	— ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	9	37⅝	36¾	37⅝	+1
El Storage Bat (2)	12	40½	40	40⅜	— ⅛
El Paso N G .2.40	11	28½	27½	28	+ ¾
Endicott-John (3)	3	51¼	51¼	51⅛	+ ¼
Endicott-Jn pf 5	† 30	114	114	114	
Eng Pub Service	35	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	2	68⅛	68	68⅛	+ ⅝
Eng PS2$6 pf 6	† 30	75	73	75	+3
Equit Office Bldg	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Erie Railroad (1e)	413	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
Erie Railroad ct 1a	348	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
Erie Rail pf A (5)	19	43½	42¾	43	
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Evans Products	11	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	13	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛

F

Fairbanks Mor (1)	3	35¾	35	35	— ¾
Fajardo Sugar (2)	8	23⅞	23½	23¾	— ⅛
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾ae	3	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	6	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
Fed Mot Truck .40	8	5	4⅞	5	— ¼
Fed D Strs .45g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Fed D Strs pf 4¼	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¼
Ferro Enam	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	45	44⅝	45	+ ¾
Firestone T&R ⅜g	6	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	3	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	3	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
Florence Stove (2)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
Flintkote (¼ag)	17	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
Florsh Shoe A (2)	1	23	23	23	+ ⅜
Foilans Sti pf	† 50	34¾	34½	34½	
Food Fair Stores 1	1	10½	10½	10½	
Food Mach (1¾)	3	44	43½	44	+1
Foster Wheeler	3	14	13⅝	14	
Foster Wh pf 7	† 50	129	129	129	+1
Fost W 6 pf 1½	† 80	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Francisco Sugar	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Freeport Sulph (2)	4	36⅜	36	36	— ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5	† 60	98½	98	98½	+1½

G

Gabriel Co .10g	10	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	91	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅝
Gamewell Co ½g	140	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ½
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	46	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Gaylord Cont ½aa	4	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	5	42	41¾	42	+ ⅜
Gen Baking (.15g)	12	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Gen Cable	6	4⅜	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	20	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅞
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak	†560	81¼	78	81¼	+2¼
Gen Cigar (1)	2	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ½

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by the Associated Press

Wed. 45.4 Prv. day 45.4
Month ago 43.4 Year ago 36.6
'42-3 high 45.4 '42-3 low 32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Gen Elec (1.40)	51	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Foods (.40g)	5	38	73¾	73¾	— ¼
Gen Foods pf 4½	1	116½	116½	116½	+1½
Gen G&E A	53	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	† 20	99¾	99¾	99¾	+1¾
Gen Mills 5pf 5	†150	131	131	131	— ⅜
Gen Motors ½ag	54	48⅜	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	147¾	147½	147½	— ¼
G

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2s 55-51 Dec	100.12	100.12	100.12

New York City Bonds

14 3s 80	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
144 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	95¼	94⅝	95
24 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	81	80¾	81
14 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	71½	71	71½
22 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	67⅜	66½	67½
1 Alleg & West 4s 98	68	68	68
67 Am & For P 5s 2030	81⅞	81⅜	81⅜
2 Am Int 5½s 49	105	104¾	105
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
22 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108½	108¼	108¼
27 Am T&T 3s 56	111¼	110⅞	111
38 Am Tobacco 3s 62	102⅞	102¾	102¾
4 Am W W & E 6s 75	100	100	100
5 Ang C Nitra deb 67	59¼	59¼	59¼
6 Ann Arbor 4s 95	68	67½	68
10 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
4 AT&SF 4s 95	116⅛	105⅞	105⅞
4 AT&SF 4s 95	116⅛	116	116
28 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	100	100	100
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	114	114	114
32 A C Line 1st 4s 52	89¾	89½	89¾
32 A C Line cit 4s 52	80	79⅞	79⅞
60 A C Line 4½s 64	66¼	66	66¼
14 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35	35	35
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	30⅞	30½	30⅞
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
106 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	69¾	68⅝	69¾
101 B&O 95 st A	41⅛	41	41
103 B&O 95 st C	44¾	44	44¾
76 B&O 200 st D	41	40¾	41
270 B&O 96 st F	41	40¾	41
282 B&O cv 60 st	30½	29½	30¼
155 B&O 4s 48	68½	67⅝	68
168 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	59⅛	58⅜	58⅝
246 B&O S W 50 st	50½	49¾	50⅜
138 B&O T C 4s 59	54	53½	53⅞
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	66½	65½	66½
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	103½	103½	103½
10 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104½	104½	104½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
22 Boston&Me 4½s 70	45¼	45¼	45½
21 Boston&Me 4s 60	76¾	76	76⅛
9 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	30¾	30½	30¾
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
2 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	114¼	114¼	114¼
259 Buf R&P 57st	42⅜	41	42⅜
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34	16¼	16	16
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	15	15	15
5 Bush Term 5s 55	66	65¾	65¾
5 Cal Ore Pow 5s 66	109	109	109
2 Can Sou 6s 62	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108½	108½	108½
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	113⅜	113¼	113¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Can Pac 5s 54	99¼	99¼	99⅛
4 Can Pac 4½s 60	94	93¾	93¾
14 Can Pac 4s perp	77½	77¼	77½
4 Carriers&Gen 5s 50	103½	103½	103½
3 Cen B Un Pac 4s 49	39	39	39
60 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	9½	9	9½
101 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	9½	9	9½
20 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	29	29	29
14 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	74	73⅞	74
100 Cen Pac 5s 60	62	61	62
100 Cen Pac 5s 60	62	61	62
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	91¾	91¾	91¾
38 Cen RR NJ 5s 87		25¼	25⅛
68 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	23¼	23	23
13 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	22⅛	21⅞	22
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	97¼	97	97¼
1 C&O 4½s 92	131¾	131¾	131¾
30 C 3½s 96D	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 CO rfg 3½s 96E	105¼	105¼	105¼
52 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20¼	20	20
24 CBQ rfg 5s 71A	80	79⅝	80
69 Erie 4½s 2015	58½	58	58
28 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	100	100	100
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	114	114	114
32 A C Line 1st 4s 52	89¾	89½	89¾
32 A C Line cit 4s 52	80	79⅞	79⅞
60 A C Line 4½s 64	66¼	66	66¼
14 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35	35	35
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	30⅞	30½	30⅞
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
106 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	69¾	68⅝	69¾
101 B&O 95 st A	41⅛	41	41
103 B&O 95 st C	44¾	44	44¾
76 B&O 200 st D	41	40¾	41
270 B&O 96 st F	41	40¾	41
282 B&O cv 60 st	30½	29½	30¼
155 B&O 4s 48	68½	67⅝	68
168 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	59⅛	58⅜	58⅝
246 B&O S W 50 st	50½	49¾	50⅜
138 B&O T C 4s 59	54	53½	53⅞
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	66½	65½	66½
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	103½	103½	103½
10 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104½	104½	104½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
22 Boston&Me 4½s 70	45¼	45¼	45½
21 Boston&Me 4s 60	76¾	76	76⅛
9 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	30¾	30½	30¾
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
2 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	114¼	114¼	114¼
259 Buf R&P 57st	42⅜	41	42⅜
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34	16¼	16	16
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	15	15	15
5 Bush Term 5s 55	66	65¾	65¾
5 Cal Ore Pow 5s 66	109	109	109
2 Can Sou 6s 62	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108½	108½	108½
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	113⅜	113¼	113¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Can Pac 5s 54	99¼	99¼	99⅛
4 Can Pac 4½s 60	94	93¾	93¾
14 Can Pac 4s perp	77½	77¼	77½
4 Carriers&Gen 5s 50	103½	103½	103½
3 Cen B Un Pac 4s 49	39	39	39
60 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	9½	9	9½
101 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	9½	9	9½
20 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	29	29	29
14 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	74	73⅞	74
100 Cen Pac 5s 60	62	61	62
100 Cen Pac 5s 60	62	61	62
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	91¾	91¾	91¾
38 Cen RR NJ 5s 87		25¼	25⅛
68 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	23¼	23	23
13 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	22⅛	21⅞	22
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	97¼	97	97¼
1 C&O 4½s 92	131¾	131¾	131¾
30 C 3½s 96D	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 CO rfg 3½s 96E	105¼	105¼	105¼
52 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20¼	20	20
24 CBQ rfg 5s 71A	80	79⅝	80
69 Erie 4½s 2015	58½	58	58
6 Erie 4s 95	96	96	96
7 Fla E Cst 5s 74	28½	28⅛	28⅛
6 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	83	83	83
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99	98⅞	99
25 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	25	24½	24½
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	90	90	90
71 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	90	89	90
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	100¼	100⅛	100¼
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82⅜	82⅛	82⅜
1 B Bay & W 4s Deb B	9	9	9
6 Gulf M&N 5s 50	91¼	90⅞	91¼
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	72½	72½	72½
26 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	59	58	59
3 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
12 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	94½	94¼	94½
1 Hocky V 4½s 99	127½	127½	127½
13 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42	41⅞	42
22 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	53½	52¾	52¾
58 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	25½	25	25⅜
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	50¾	50¾	50¾
42 Ill Cen 4s 52	55⅜	55⅛	55⅜
20 Ill Cen 4s 53	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
51 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	53¾	53¼	53¼
131 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46¾	46¾	46½
4 Ill Cen 3s 55	61	61	61
1 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	70	70	70
10 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	47½	46½	47½
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51 reg	65	65	65
177 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51½	50⅜	51½
38 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46¾	46¼	46⅝
4 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
272 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	12⅛	11½	12⅛
61 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	32⅝	31½	32⅝
120 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜
74 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	31½	30½	31⅜
18 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
56 Int T&T 4½s 52	68	67⅝	67⅞
34 Int T&T 5s 55	70¾	70½	70¾
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
20 James F&Clea 4s 59	52	51	51½
19 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	77	77	77
10 K C South 5s 50	75½	75	75
2 K C South 3s 50	65¼	65¼	65¼
30 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88¼	87¾	87¾
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	96	96	96
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	81	81	81
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	71¾	71¾	71¾
20 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	31½	31½	31½
31 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	13	12¾	13
3 M & StL rfg 5s 62	3	3	3
7 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	20¼	19¾	20¼
191 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	19⅞	19½	19⅞
88 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	50⅜	49¼	50⅛
218 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	28	25¾	28
66 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	43⅜	42¼	43
100 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	46¾	46¼	46⅝
39 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	42	41¼	42
84 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
73 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	42⅝	42½	42⅝
129 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞
65 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	42⅝	42½	42½
20 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	42½	42½	42½
5 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	42	42	42
150 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	42¾	42⅜	42¾
698 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	15	14	15
2 Mo Pac 3d ext 4s 38	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	112	112	112
42 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42¼	41¾	42¼
76 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38	37	37¼
100 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40½	40	40½
12 NashCha&StL 4s 78	73½	73¼	73¼
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106¼	106	106¼
3 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
44 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	47⅜	47	47⅜
17 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	59¼	58½	59¼
31 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	42	41½	42
113 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	37¾	36¾	37¾

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35	34½	34½
198 Leh Bal 4s 2003 st	35½	34⅞	35⅜
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	34	32½	34
7 Leh Val Term 5s 51	60	60	60
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	100¼	100	100
16 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	99¾	99¼	99⅜
5 Lorillard Co 7s 44	109¼	109¼	109½
9 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84¾	84¾	84¾
16 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97½	97	97¼
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
5 Louis & N 3½s 2003	87	87	87
5 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	105½	105	105
34 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	96¼	96¼	96¼
10 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50¼	50	50
5 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	107⅜	107¼	107¼
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	64½	64½	64½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107½	107½	107½
5 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	74	74	74
2 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	81½	81½	81½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	107½	107½	107½
3 N Orl&NE 4½s 52	90	89¾	90
31 N Orl Term 4s 53	88	87¾	88
15 NOT Tex&M 5½s 54	57⅜	57⅜	57¾
27 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
7 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	55½	55½	55½
11 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	52	51½	52
5 NY & Putnam 4s 93	47½	47½	47½
164 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¼	57⅝	58¼
193 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54⅝	53⅜	54⅛
60 NYC cv 4s 98	55¾	55¼	55½
27 NYC 3¾s 46	99	98⅞	99⅞
96 NYC cv 3¼s 52	74½	74	74½
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80¾	80¾	80¾
4 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	58½	57⅝	58½
16 NYC Cen 3½s 98	53¾	53½	53¾
19 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	81	80⅜	81
96 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	69¼	68¾	69¼
1 NY Chi&StL 3½s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
18 N Y Connect 3½s 65	102¼	102	102¼
6 NY Dock Co 4s 51	69⅞	69¾	69¾
12 NY Edis 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	117⅝	117½	117½
15 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	70	69½	70
24 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	64¼	64	64
58 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42⅜	42	42⅜
4 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	55	55	55
107 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40¼	39¾	40
26 NYNH&H 4s 55	36¾	36¼	36¾
15 NYNH&H 4s 56	36¾	34½	34⅝
33 NYNH&H 4s 57	11⅞	11½	11⅝
2 NYNH&H 3½s 47	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
19 NYNH&H 3½s 54	35	34⅝	35
29 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	9¼	9	9¼
35 NY O&W gen 4s 55	4½	4⅜	4⅜
8 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12½	12½	12½
5 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	34	34	34
196 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	12½	11	12½
8 Niagara Fls 3½s 66	111¼	110	110
67 Norf & Sou cv 5s 2014	75¾	75⅝	75¾
239 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69¼	68¾	69¼
24 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58½	57½	58½
35 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	58½	57½	58½
32 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54¾	54	54½
79 Nor Pac 4s 97	81	80½	81
37 Nr Pac 3s 2047	45¾	45⅜	45⅝
13 Ogden&L Cha 4s 48	14¾	14	14¼
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 Ore RR&Nav 4s 46	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¾	99½	99¾
5 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	73½	73½	73½
7 Para Pict 4s 56	103	103	103
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	70	69½	69½
2 Pen Co 4s 63	104½	104½	104½
3 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	102⅞	102½	102½
9 Pen RR gen 5s 68	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	122	122	122
23 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106	105½	105¾
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	101	101	101
11 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	101	100⅞	100⅞
12 Pen RR 3¾s 70	93¼	93	93
50 Pen RR 3¼s 62	95	95	95
2 Peoria & East 4s 60	49½	49¼	49¾
25 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	8½	8¼	8½
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	79⅜	79⅛	79⅜
32 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63½	63¼	63⅜
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Phila Co 4¼s 61	102½	102½	102½
42 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9½	9⅜	9½
12 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 st	23	23¼	23
3 Phillip Morris 4s 52	105	105	105
32 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	109	108¾	109
5 PCC & SL 5s 70A	109¼	109¼	109¼
23 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	109	109	109
3 PCC & St L 4½s 77	105	105	105
1 Pitt&WVa 4s 80C	59¼	59¼	59¼
15 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	93¾	92½	93⅛
5 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	97½	97½	97½
32 Prov Sec 4s 57	10⅞	10¼	10⅞
35 Readg 4½s 97 A	83¼	83	83¼
9 Readg 4½s 97 B	83	82⅞	83
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
12 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102¼	101¾	101¾
23 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102½	102¼	102¼
31 Rio Gr West 1st4s&5g	70	69	70
33 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	36¼	35½	36
162 RI Ark & La1½s34	28	27	28
5 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	102¼	102	102¼
33 StLIM&SE&G 4s 33	82¾	82¾	82⅝
3 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	82	82	82
25 StLPeo&NW5s48	46½	46¼	46¼
71 St L S F 5s 50 B	27¾	27¾	27⅝
10 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	27½	27½	27½
144 St L S F 4½s 78	27¼	26⅞	27¼
22 StLSF¼s 78ct st	26½	26½	26½
58 St L S F 4s 50 A	24⅞	24¾	24¾
3 St L S F 4s 50A ct	24⅜	24¾	24⅜
19 St L SW 5s 52	52¼	51¾	52
14 St L SW rfg 5s 90	31¾	31½	31½
31 St L SW 1st 4s 89	93½	92½	93½
111 StP&KC ShL4½s41	27	25½	26⅝
1 StP E Gr Trk 4½s 47	9½	8	9½
212 Seab A Lin 6s 45	18¾	18½	18¾
27 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	17¾	17	17¾
26 Sea A L a] 5s 49	8¾	8¼	8¼
22 Sea A L 4s 50 st	36¾	36½	36¾
56 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	19¾	18½	19¼
21 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	18¾	17⅝	18¼
15 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A ct	20½	20½	20½
15 Shell Un 2½s 54	100	99¾	100
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	44	44	44
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	104⅛	104½	104½
2 So Bell T & T 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
46 Sou Pac 4½s 68	57⅞	57	57½
132 Sou Pac 4½s 81	56½	56	56¼
83 So Pac 4½s 69	57⅜	56⅞	57⅜
116 So Pac rfg 4s 55	81¾	80⅞	80⅞
17 So Pac clt 4s 49	83	83	83
So Pac 3¾s 46	97¼	97	97
87 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	59⅞	59	59¾
21 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	93¾	93½	93½
17 South Ry 6½s 56	95¾	95⅞	95¼
8 South Ry gen 6s 56	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
9 South Ry cn 5s 94	97½	97¼	97¼
37 South Ry gen 4s 56	74	73¾	74
1 Sou Ry mem 6s 96 reg	81	81	81
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	93⅛	93	93⅛
10 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105⅞	105⅛	105⅞
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105	105	105
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	103	103	103
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	112	112	112
11 Texark&FtSm 5½s 50	90	90	90
6 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	71⅞	71½	71½
36 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	71¼	70⅞	71¼
42 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	71¼	70¾	71¼
49 Third Ave a] 5s 60	26⅛	26	26⅛
4 Third Ave 4s 60	64¼	64	64
17 T St L & W 4s 50	97⅛	97	97⅛
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	109	109
8 Un Pac 3½s 71	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Un Pac 2½s 70	89½	89½	89½
165 Unit Drug 5s 63	100	99¼	100
1 Un N J RR&Can 4s 44	102	10	2 102
2 U S Steel 2.15s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Utah Ltc&Rac 5s 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Utah P & L 5s 44	98⅞	98⅛	98¼
4 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Va & SW cn 5s 58	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
26 Wabash 4¼s 91	40	39¾	39¾
5 Wabash 4s 81	49¼	49¼	49¼
50 Wabash 4s 71	87½	87½	87½
4 Walworth 4s 55	93	93	93
1 West Pen P 5s 63E	110	110	110
42 West Shore 4s 2361	52	52	52
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	99½	99½	99½
26 Westn Md 4s 52	93¼	92¾	93
54 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	40½	40¼	40¼
4 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	40¼	40¼	40¼
11 Western Un 5s 51	93¼	93¼	93¼
62 Western Un 5s 60	90⅜	89¾	90⅜
21 Western Un 4½s 50	93⅜	93	93⅜
9 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
73 Wis Cen 4s 49	50⅝	50	50⅝
3 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Young S&T 3¼s 60	96	96	96

Foreign Bonds

3 Antioquia 7s 45B	18½	18½	18½
3 Antioquia 7s 45C	16½	16½	16½
1 Antioquia 7s 46	16½	16½	16½
22 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	79¾	79½	79½
5 Argentine 4½s 48	97⅜	97	97⅜
6 Australia 5s 57	88	88	88
4 Brazil 8s 41	44¼	44¼	44¼
6 Brazil 6½s 26-57	42¾	41¾	42½
17 Brazil 6½s 27-57	42¼	41¾	42½
1 BrazelCR&El 7s 52	42¼	42½	42½
9 Buen A 4¾s 77	70	69¼	70
62 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	70	70	70
2 Buen A 4¾s 75	72½	72½	72½
10 Canada 3s 68	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10 Canada 3s 58	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Canada 3s 67	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Canada 3s 53	101⅛	101⅛	101½
25 Canada 2½s 45	101	101	101
8 ChileMtBk6¾s 61asd	18¼	18	18¼
9 ChileMtBk 6½s 57 asd	18¼	18	18¼
21 ChileMtgBk 6s 61 asd	19	18½	18¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s62	19½	19½	19½
19 ChileMtgBk6s 62asd	18	18	18
1 Chile 6s 60	20¾	20¾	20¾
27 Chile 6s 60 asd	19¾	19	19⅜
5 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	19½	19½	19½
9 Chile 6s 61 Fed asd	19½	19¼	19½
4 Chile 6s 62 asd	19¼	19¼	19¼
10 Chile 6s 63 asd	19½	19½	19½
2 Copenhag 5s 52	46½	46½	46½
14 Denmark 6s 42	55¼	55	55⅛
10 Kreuger&T 5s 59ct	2½	2½	2½
3 Mex 5s asd 45	13½	13½	13½
3 Minas Ger 6½s 58	23	23	23
4 Minas Ger 6½s 59	23½	22¾	23½
1 Norway 4½s 65	84¼	84¼	84¼

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

The Great PX Conspiracy

By Malcolm Taylor

Author of "Knight of the Air," "Wings Over Eldorado," etc.

Chapter Three

Heaton was at his post in Charing Cross Road on time, and when Vane entered Sine's, became all eyes. No Pop-Eye came into view but two men stopped farther up the street, one 30 yards away, the other, a foreign-looking person, farther down.

When Vane left Sine's, the first man got under way, and Heaton got a good look at him. The foreigner also was on the move and as he approached Heaton studied him carefully, noting a scar on his neck. The man seemed to become aware of Heaton's gaze, and their eyes encountered.

Heaton set out thoughtfully for the second post. He had two suspects, neither of them Pop-Eye. But two suspects were more than he had bargained for. Which was the right man? "Scar," or "Face," as he called the other? The next post ought to settle everything.

It settled nothing. The street was crowded and Heaton got not a glimpse of either suspect.

Heaton hurried to the next post. His confidence in Post No. 3 was justifiable. Windmill Alley is a little-used passage for pedestrians only. After Heaton arrived and occupied the telephone booth at the far end, Vane came down. "Now!" thought Heaton confidently, but no one else came through.

"I spotted you at last," he related to Vane later, "about a hundred yards on. When I was about 40 yards behind, you stopped to look into a shop window. Somebody dodged right into my path and I nearly walked up his back. It was Face! He didn't see me to know me again. One moment I was there and the next I wasn't within sight."

After this encounter, Heaton decided to fade out till Post No. 6. Puzzled by how Face had kept on Vane's trail without passing through Windmill Alley, he went back and found the answer—a chain of open yards parallel to the alley.

Crossed Wires

At the sixth post Vane came by, in due course, and presently Face passed. Letting the man get a start, Heaton stepped out to follow, then whipped back. Not five yards away was the scarred man!

Heaton's recoil was a mistake. The quick piercing glance he was favored with left little doubt he had been recognized. Otherwise Scar gave no sign of anything untoward.

What was up here? Heaton asked himself. Whom was Scar following—Vane or Face?

With his ideas all jogged askew, Heaton began to follow till, without warning, Scar turned sharply into a side street. Heaton broke into a run but Scar had vanished. Heaton beat about, then perforce hurried after Face. Yet he had the feeling that Scar had reversed positions, and what with trying to keep watch on front and rear together, he made a rather ragged job of his sleuthing.

At the time agreed, Vane reached the Club. Face seated himself on a bench in the square outside. Heaton watched from near by. Of Scar there was no sign. Presently Face went to a telephone booth, put in a call, then returned.

Later Face left, just after a man had taken a seat on the next bench. Heaton tried to get a good look at the newcomer, then had to make off after Face. At Piccadilly Circus, Face entered the tube, or deep subway. Heaton followed and boarded the same car.

A little man of distinctly foreign appearance also boarded the car and stood next to Heaton, who gave him no attention, being bothered with the difficulties of shadowing in a rush-hour train.

Finally Face alighted. Heaton stepped on the platform but the little foreigner seized hold of him, raising a shrill outcry.

"My watch! She gone! You steal her! My watch!" he wailed loudly.

"Let me go! I haven't got your watch," Heaton said, trying to get free.

But the little man hung on with surprising strength. "You want run 'way, yes!"

Heaton looked after the now vanishing Face, then started to shake off his tormentor by main force. Curious observers gathered, a trainman and a station attendant came up.

"Here, what's all this?" they inquired.

"My watch! In train he bump at me—so. Then he get off and watch she gone. Five, six minute before she in my pocket."

Face, Heaton noted with dismay, was no longer in sight. "I haven't taken the creature's watch," he told the tube man. "Search me, take my name and address, only be quick. I'm in a hurry."

The platform attendant scratched his head. "Well, I'll take your name and address, sir, but—"

"Maybe he give wrong name, wrong address," objected the little foreigner.

Heaton whipped out his pocketbook and showed cards and letters. The little man craned to see name and address.

"What makes you say this gentleman took your watch?" the attendant asked.

"But who else can take her?"

A Clever Foil

"Well, I didn't!" Heaton snapped. He would never find Face now.

"Are you sure the watch is gone?" the attendant asked.

"She were there!" The little man turned out his lower left-hand waistcoat pocket. "She not in trouser, she not in coat." He felt in the pockets of each. "She not in here." His fingers plunged in upper waistcoat pockets, froze there—then reluctantly drew forth the watch.

"G-r-r-r-mph!" exploded Heaton, and streaked off. The little foreigner slunk away.

Up the escalator raced Heaton, but the trail was lost. At length he made his way to the Club.

"A scarred man!" Vane exclaimed, on hearing Heaton's story. "Why, I saw him in the alley behind here while I was sitting in the library."

"Then he did follow me after all!"

"And he was joined by a short, stocky man wearing a brown suit and a funny hat," Vane continued.

"What!" Heaton bellowed. "Why, that's the guy in the tube. The little Judas!" he went on angrily. "It was a put-up job. Scar called him in to shunt me off the trail."

"Never mind," said Vane. "We've learned a lot anyhow. This gang's taking a heap of trouble about me. Two on my trail already! The activities I stumbled into in that fog must be pretty important."

"Yes, but who is Scar, and his little Judas pal?"

"Suppose there were two gangs in this business," Vane suggested, "working against each other. Wouldn't you get something pretty much like today?"

"Not working against each other," Heaton amended. "More like Gang A, meaning the peninsula bunch, being worked against by Gang X—Scar and T. J.—without having any idea of it. And Gang X is right, for who these two represent is the biggest unknown quantity in this problem. This calls for another shadowing expedition. I'll go to Trinity House for you tomorrow morning. And I'll see if I can't squeeze in another shadowing party in the afternoon. Meet me here—five sharp."

True to his word, Heaton showed up at five at the Club next day, but the proposed shadowing was off.

Measured Flashes

"I'm afraid I shan't have the time to do anything on this shadowing business for days," said Heaton. "But I did get to Trinity House this morning. Unfortunately, no light on the peninsula has the interval you named. You must have timed the flash wrong."

"Say we allow a margin of error of one second either way," said Vane. "Surely we can get some lights in then."

One peninsula light became possible on this basis.

"Maybe," Vane continued, "the light I saw had a secondary flash. In that fog only the powerful flash might have been visible."

Heaton agreed. "And here's another thing. The interval of all lights is timed from the start of one flash to the start of the next. You were measuring the dark part, not the whole cycle. How long do you reckon the flashes lasted?"

"About half a second," Vane estimated.

"Exactly three-tenths of a second is the right figure. Don't forget that in your calculations. Here's all the Trinity House stuff. Let me know how you come out."

"Just a second," Vane detained him. "I'll do this lighthouse tour first. When I get back you'll not be so busy and can do the shadowing."

"But you can't do the tour while you're watched," Heaton objected.

"I'll give my shadowers the slip first, naturally."

"Thereby giving your hand away," Heaton said. "You're so keen on the peninsula you don't value the London end enough. Face or Pop-Eye may lead us to the principals. But if you go lighthousing now, the London end's gone. Then if the coast search fails, where are you?"

Vane yielded.

When he returned to his quarters he set to work on the lighthouse data. By permuting all factors he was able to list as possibilities seven beacons within the search area, five on the south coast, two on the north. The place ought to be near one of these lights, but, in any case, find it he would somehow. He was determined to solve this whole mystery.

The following night his determination was strengthened. His flat had been entered in his absence and his papers carefully gone through. But nothing had been taken. This had been no thieves' visit.

Fortunately he always kept secret plans and specifications in a small but strong safe, which had not been opened. But what did this new incident mean? And who had been responsible?

Heaton whistled when Vane next morning phoned about the search of his flat. Vane had to reassure him about the plans.

"You don't suppose the peninsula gang could have got wind of the machine?" Heaton then suggested.

"I do not!"

The next morning, however, Heaton called up.

"Hal! I'm being shadowed, too. I only found out by accident. Old Huggins, who keeps a flower stand near my house, tipped me off. He's seen Scar—he described him all right—trailing me. But Scar must have seen Huggins telling me and faded. At any rate, I never saw him, but he may have shadowed me anyhow."

"Let's do with Scar as we did with Face," Vane said. "I'll pick him up as he shadows you."

"You can't, with somebody trailing."

"I'll give him the slip," Vane replied. He rapidly outlined his plan, and they hung up. Then Vane went to the Technicians' Club to wait.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

John Heaton had promised to help Harold Vane solve a mystery in which he had become involved. Vane suspected that he was being shadowed, and Heaton and he had drawn up an itinerary which he would cover while Heaton watched. Vane's mystery had started when, fog-bound in the air over the Cornwall Devon peninsula, he followed the radio signal PX, came down on a strange field and had been promptly challenged by masked men, who bound, gagged and imprisoned him. After searching and questioning him closely, Vane convinced them of his identity as a graduate student from M. I. T., studying aerodynamics in England. They released him, after driving him, blindfolded, to a distant and deserted spot, and on his return to London, he determined to fathom the mystery.

Through Courtesy of Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Savoyard Boy: a Painting by Eastman Johnson

Read for Fun and Profit

Book Reviews

An interesting biography is offered to young moderns in "Michelangelo: A Renaissance Profile," by Leo Lerman (Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $3). Reading like a novel set against the rich background of the Renaissance, this book provides a vivid picture of the man, who was sculptor, painter, poet, architect, military engineer, and road builder. It tells in detail the story of his life, and touches upon the lives of those great contemporaries surrounding him.

A detailed chronology of Michelangelo's life and contemporary world events, together with an extensive dated index, add to the value of the book for art students. Pen and ink line drawings and water color paintings, by Richard F. Hunter, derived from authentic historical sources, together with photographs of Michelangelo's most famous works, illustrate this important book.

Our First Admiral

"David Glasgow Farragut: Our First Admiral," written and illustrated by William Oliver Stevens (Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. $2.50), is a timely biography and a valuable piece of American naval history. In these days when we hear and read of the indomitable courage and the remarkable feats of the men of our Navy, it is interesting to read of the accomplishments of Farragut, our first admiral. This book tells his story from the days when as a young midshipman, only 11 years old, he saved his ship from capture by an uprising of prisoners—at 12 he was given command of a captured whaler—when in the War of 1812, while only in his teens, he distinguished himself by his coolness and fearlessness in the hardest single-ship action of the war. It was this lad who later became the able and unflinching fleet commander of the Civil War. Finally, in 1867, Congress created for him the grade of Admiral of the Navy, the topmost rank. The phrases inscribed on the base of a statue in Madison Square, New York, erected to his memory, characterize this man whose life had been packed with action and stress: "A daring and sagacious commander; a great-souled gentleman."

Midget "General"

Mabel Leigh Hunt, delightfully, with charm and wit, writes the first separate and complete narrative about Charles Sherwood Stratton, "the man in miniature," beloved by the entire world as General Tom Thumb, in her latest book, "Have You Seen Tom Thumb?" (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York and Philadelphia. $2). "A little gentleman not only unique, but charming and intelligent, and universally popular with the great and the humble of his period," says Miss Hunt of him in her introduction.

She has made her book a blending of fact and fancy, featuring the scope and humor of the midget's experiences, from the moment when P. T. Barnum, greatest of showmen, discovered him in his home at the age of five, through a career as a distinguished artist of the theatre. From 1842 to 1883, this lovable personality brought humor and pleasure to audiences all over the world. Fritz Eichenberg's drawings catch the spirit of this fascinating piece of Americana.

Book Briefs

For thrills and amazing adventures read the up-to-the-minute story of mystery in the Aleutians. "The Perilous Island," told by Frederic Arnold Kummer and illustrated by Kreigh Collins. (The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia. $2).

"Shadow Catcher," by Julia Carson (Longmans, Green and Co., New York. $2), tells of a series of adventures, surprises, a mystery and a romance—all happening when Tenny Crepps and her brother Budge spend a lively summer at the farm of a great-aunt they had never seen.

Mary Urmston writes of Sandra Carlin and her career as a florist, and of a mystery in the drab little town of Glenville, a town Sandra had to make flower-conscious before she won her spurs. You may read of her methods, her tact and initiative, of her friendship with Phil Kent, "though the Army had first claim on him," in a good career story, "Quite Contrary," published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, New York. $2.

"The Tall Hunter," by Howard Fast, with pictures by Rafaello Busoni (Harper and Brothers, New York. $1.75), is a short, dramatic story of pioneer life. It tells of Richard Hammond, the tall hunter, who went with Daniel Boone into the wilderness of Kentucky, of cruel Indian warfare, of Hammond's bitterness when his wife was stolen, his house destroyed by fire. This feeling of resentment he bore until he met the kindly Johnny Appleseed, whose thoughtfulness for others and good works won the tall hunter over and changed his attitude.

Elizabeth Coatsworth has endeared Sally, the heroine of three earlier books, to many readers after their first meeting in "Away Goes Sally." In her latest book, "The White Horse," more exciting and unusual adventures befall Sally, this girl of the early 19th century, as she with Andrew and his father sail up the Mediterranean in the Fair American and are captured by the Barbary pirates and made slaves of the great Sultan.

These Americans in Morocco were in constant danger and endured great hardships in the midst of the splendor and luxury of their surroundings. Sally saves the day with her friendly spirit and courage and all three are granted their freedom. Helen Sewell's fine illustrations and the author's own poems add distinction to this most thrilling of all the Sally books, published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $2. Readers who enjoyed the story when it appeared serially on the page For Young People in the fall of 1941, under the title "Farewell to Africa," will be glad to see it in book form.

In a distinctly modern setting, 30 favorite stories selected from the familiar pages of Bulfinch's "Age of Fable," are presented in "A Book of Myths" with unusual, modernistic illustrations by Helen Sewell. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Making a Dick Whittington Set

Fun With Model Theaters—6

By Owen Oliver

Illustrated by the Author

In the third article of this series, three kinds of sets of scenery were described and illustrated—the flat, the screen, and the box sets. In this article we come to a modified form of the screen set (Fig. 1), and of the box set (Fig. 2 and 3). These sets require no backcloth, wings, or hanging scenery.

Use of these forms of setting is dictated in this case by the employment of the revolving stage, a simple device for avoiding long delays between changing scenes. This appeals strongly to youth of the present age of speed. Drop the curtain, rotate the stage a third of a circle, and everything is ready for the curtain to go up again!

Fig. 4 shows a plan of the stage with the scenery mounted. The thick lines represent the scenery, and the thin lines represent cardboard which has been folded conveniently for clipping on to the separate scenes, and parts of scenes, with paper-clips at the points indicated by two short parallel lines. In this way, the three separate scenes are made into one cardboard unit which can be easily taken to pieces again and packed flat.

Dick Enters

Fig. 1 shows an old London Street scene suitable for a Dick Whittington play. Dick may make his entrance on to the stage between A and B or B and C—since the cardboard which has been clipped on to hold the scenery together need not come down to the stage level—or he may appear at the point in front of A and C. Fig. 2 is the kitchen of Dick's employer, Sir John Fitzwarren. This is a triangular form of a box set and is made of one piece of cardboard scored and folded to form a corner of a room. Entrance may be made through the door or in front of the scenery.

Fig. 3 is a realistic piece of scenery representing a corner of a room in the Sultan's Palace, the effectiveness being achieved by perspective. Although merely drawn on a flat piece of cardboard, which is then folded, the scene suggests solid pillars and corridors usually to be found in a piece of built-up scenery, i. e., scenery built up in three dimensions in the same way as a model is built up. This type will be dealt with in the next article

Fig. 5 shows Dick Whittington and his cat resting on a milestone, and Fig. 6 shows Sir John Fitzwarren's fair daughter. They are both examples of flat, cut-out characters made of cardboard, with which we dealt in Article 3. In the opinion of the writer, they accord best with the cardboard scenery while modelled characters, which we shall consider in a later article, are more suitable on a stage of built-up, or modelled, scenery Note the strip at the foot of each figure, added purposely for slipping into the metal slider. The slider, by the way, should never encroach upon any part of the figure.

Good Craftwork

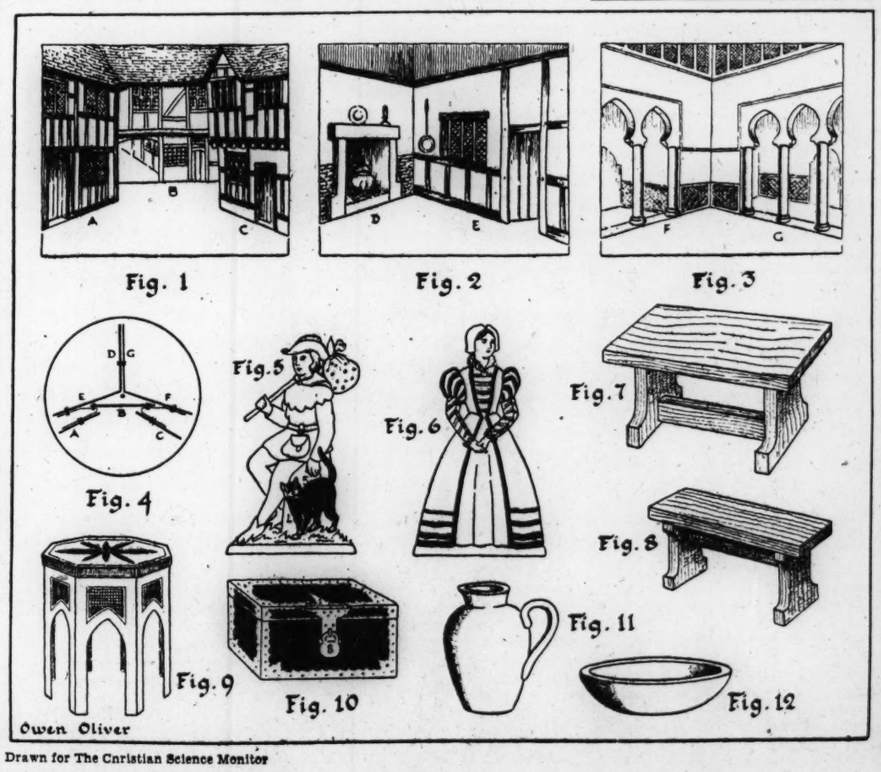
There is no need for the unit formed by the three scenes to be fastened to the stage. It should stand firmly by itself, and solidly constructed "props," such as are shown in Figs. 7-12, will further help to keep it in position. Fig. 7, a wooden table, and Fig. 8, a wooden bench, are both made for the kitchen set. They are heavily built in accordance with the English fashion of the period of the play. The separate parts may be nailed together, but a conscientious craftsman will probably choose to make use of his chisel and fit the legs into the table top, and the footrest into the legs, and so on, and then secure the parts with wooden pegs, so that the pieces of furniture will harmonize completely with the period.

Fig. 9 is an octagonal table for the Sultan's Palace, and is more lightly constructed. Fig. 10, a treasure chest, could very well be made out of a solid piece of wood, but it would be much more fun to make a small box and fill it with "treasure." Tinsel may be used to give added interest to the chest. Fig. 11, a pitcher, and Fig. 12, a shallow bowl, are both made of some plastic material and constitute "props" for the kitchen set. Clay modeling tools can be bought very cheaply, but the pieces can also be cut in a few minutes from a bit of wood about the size of a pencil.

It will be obvious from the illustration and this short description that a play about Dick Whittington lends itself well to the maximum amount of picturesqueness and color that can tastefully be displayed upon a stage.

Next Thursday, we shall give instructions for making curtains, built-up scenery and additional characters.

(This is the sixth of twelve articles that are appearing on consecutive Thursdays.)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Box Cars With Canvas Tanks To Carry Oil to the East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 — Maybe it looks like any other box car, but it's a "flexitank," and it is believed to promise a solution to the pressing problem of transporting oil without tank cars.

The first "flexitank," or converted boxcar, was given tests at the Santa Fe yards here recently and performed to the satisfaction of a group of railroad and government officials gathered to see it in action. Now the inventor of the conversion process, Mark J. Fields, is directing the conversion of the first 50 such cars at the new Flexitank Corporation plant in Aurora, Ill. The Defense Plant Corporation is financing the project, and the ODT is sponsoring it, with cooperation from the WPB.

Mr. Fields got the idea for converting regular freight cars to tank-car use from a canvas water tank his chemical manufacturing company developed for use of the armed forces. Last spring, he set up a 3,400-gallon canvas tank at Quantico, Va., where it was used to store drinking water for the Marines. Mr. Fields had developed a method of waterproofing the canvas that made it suitable for this use.

Well, if you can store water in chemically treated canvas, why not oil, thought Mr. Fields. He discussed his idea with Col. E. E. Linsert, executive officer of the Marine Corps Engineers, and received encouragement. So he went to work on a design for installing canvas tanks in box cars.

Outline of Method

Mr. Fields worked out a design which has been accepted by experts as practical. The Santa Fe people describe it as follows:

"The interior of an ordinary box car is divided into four compartments by means of wooden bulkheads. In each compartment a canvas container, treated with Faraprene, a synthetic rubber, is suspended by means of a series of pulleys and ropes. Each of the canvas tanks has a capacity of from 2,500 to 3,500 gallons, or a total of about 14,000 for the four containers. This, says the Santa Fe, is greater than the capacity of a regular tank car.

Mr. Fields has given a great deal of study to the development of his containers. His first ones were stitched by machine. He found that the needle holes were leaky and abandoned that method. With the advice of Du Pont's, he turned to a vulcanizing process and that proved satisfactory.

Pool of Cars Provided

Mr. Fields says he has had much co-operation all along the way, both from Washington agencies, officials at Quantico, and from the Santa Fe Railroad. As a result, his process has developed rapidly from the stage of being just an idea. It is not yet a year since he began work upon it. Now he has been provided with 50 cars from a pool provided by various railroads, and expects soon to have them rolling.

"If these cars prove successful, as it is expected they will," said Mr. Fields, "we will convert as many cars as the railroads can handle in delivering petroleum to eastern destinations."

While the synthetic rubber used for the waterproofing process is a critical material, Mr. Fields says that he is being allowed priorities for it because the need for tank cars is so great. In the business world, Mr. Fields is known as President of the Soldine Corporation, Skokie, Ill., manufacturing chemists.

Trek of 50,000 Families Due to Boost U. S. Food Output

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Feb. 25 (AP) —Fifty thousand American families are going to move—soon.

They are going to move from barren Kentucky mountain farms to lush dairy areas in New England, from the inhospitable Ozarks to more fertile acres in Missouri, from the cutover sections of Wisconsin to rich lands in the southern part of that State.

They are going to say farewell to scrubby farms strung all through the Appalachians—in North Carolina, Maryland, and in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana—and move along, bag and baggage, to fairer spots where nature yields higher dividends per manhour of labor.

If you and yours drink milk—drink a toast to these homesteaders of 1943. For the heads of these 50,000 families are all that stand between you and a serious shortage of milk.

This new save-the-farms movement, sponsored and financed by the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture, has been under way since Government surveys last fall indicated 1,500,000 men would leave the nation's farms within a year, for war plants and the armed services.

55 Men Trained

Beginning experimentally late last fall, the Farm Security Administration transported 55 men from the Kentucky mountains to Ohio State University for a three-weeks' training course in modern farming methods. Farmers in the area stampeded FSA officials, begging for the services of the trainees.

The FSA, encouraged at the response, brought more Kentuckians to Ohio, at the rate of about 40 a week, and inaugurated programs in other sections. Up to Feb. 9, the FSA had transplanted, trained, and placed 500 farm hands, had 850 in training.

The FSA plans to provide 17,000 trained farm hands by June 30 and expects to bring this number up to 50,000 within 1943.

Dozens of schools have started or will soon start FSA courses modeled on that at Ohio State. Cooperating schools in the West and Midwest include the University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois, Purdue, Indiana, Rio Grande College in Ohio, and the University of Missouri. Two southern institutions are signed up: the University of Kentucky and North Carolina State. In the eastern region, where plans are most fully developed, schools taking part are Pennsylvania State College, the University of Maryland, Alfred University in New York, the National Farm School here in Doylestown.

In the Far West, where the situation is less critical, co-operating schools have not yet been designated, but similar plans are under way there, too.

County Agents Help

Although no such mass movement of full-time workers and their families ever was undertaken in this country before, the FSA found it easy to swing into quick action because of the constant contact with farmers through 2,000 permanent county agents.

These 2,000 act as recruiting offices on the transplanting program. They select candidates, buy railroad tickets, put the men on trains for their new homes.

The Government pays for transportation, for board and room during the training course, for transportation to the new job, and, after an interval of perhaps three weeks, for transportation of the man's family and household belongings. The schools generally give instruction free, except where extra instructors must be hired.

The first group of 22 Kentuckians arrived at Doylestown, two weeks ago, to enroll in the National Farm School, a private agricultural college.

Instructors report the Kentuckians took to farming, northern style, with ease. Already skilled with their hands, trainees promise early mastery of the intricacies of milking machines, tractors, combines.

Three of the men were so experienced the school certified them for immediate jobs.

Most of the group are accustomed to poor living on a few barren acres, with a daily diet of sidemeat, cornbread, and beans. Most of them seldom see as much as $60 cash in a year. Most of them think the Government's three-pairs-of-shoes-a-year ration is a rich man's idea.

Their motives for accepting the proposal to transplant them are sound and simple—they hope to make a better living, find better schools for their children, and do their part toward winning the war.

Sayre Warns More Sacrifice Ahead Before United Nations Win the War

WINTER PARK, Fla., Feb. 25 (AP) —Before the war can be won, America "must learn to sacrifice as she has not yet begun to do," Francis B. Sayre, special assistant to the Secretary of State, declared Feb. 22.

Mr. Sayre was one of five persons who received honorary degrees at Founders' Day convocation exercises commemorating the fifty-eighth anniversary of Rollins College here.

"Obviously, America's first task is the winning of the war," he said. "It is not like 1917, when the odds were all in our favor. Never before in all our history have we had to fight two wars and maintain two battlelines at once. Never before have we had to fight a war on so tremendous a scale as against Germany today. Never before have we had to fight a war on so tremendous a scale as against Japan today."

Mr. Sayre, former United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, was awarded the Doctor of Laws degree. Other awards included:

Jean Hersholt, film and radio actor and author of "The Collected Works of Hans Christian Andersen," Doctor of Humanities; Christopher O. Honaas, Director of the Rollins Conservatory of Music, Doctor of Music; George Howard Opdyke, of Hartford, Conn., mining engineer and petroleum geologist, Doctor of Science; the Rev. Tage Teisen, rector of Bethesda-by-the-Sea, Palm Beach, Fla., Doctor of Divinity.

The Rollins Decoration of Honor, given for distinguished service to the College, was awarded to the included: Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes of Cambridge, Mass., who with her late husband anonymously presented Mayflower Hall for Women to Rollins in 1931; and Miss Jeannette Morse Genius of New York City and Winter Park, Fla., a member of the Board of Trustees, and donor of the Morse Gallery of Art.

The Algernon Sydney Sullivan Medallion, which Rollins and the New York Southern Society give, was awarded to Mrs. Francis Knowles Warren of Boston, donor of the Knowles Memorial Chapel.

SCHOOL—CAMP

SEA PINES
ON CAPE COD
FAITH BICKFORD, Director
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Hughie Short Bows Out Star of Track Season

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Everything considered, the star of the indoor track and field campaign to date is Hughie Short of Georgetown. With three major invitation victories behind him, the boy who this week started officers' training at Camp Lee, Va., in less than a month took a monopolizing grip on the half-mile distance.

Short, who equalled world record figures (1:10.2) in the Wanamaker 600 and tied the Boston record (1:11.8) in the Hollis 600 on successive week ends, and added the Buermeyer 500 at the New York A. C. meet, has pushed Greg Rice and Cornie Warmerdam into the background this winter.

Effortless Action

The Georgetown boy's smooth, effortless action has led critics—among them, Charley Beetham, whom Short has beaten this winter—to predict that he would make a top-notch miler. Beetham says that if Hughie would train for that distance, he would beat them all. Short apparently has the stamina to go the mile and the kick to turn on the speed at the finish. Here in Boston, he gave a masterful exhibition of holding off a Beetham bid on the bell lap. Short can let out his hardest drive without making it immediately apparent to onlookers—the mark of a great runner. It is hoped that he can break away from his Army duties occasionally to take a turn around the boards.

Another newcomer to trophy competition who deserves a hand is Don Burnham of Dartmouth, whom this writer applauded to considerable length following his third-place finish in the Hunter Mile. Burnham made the headlines again by chasing Gil Dodds across the finish line in the New York A. C. mile, clocked in 4:10.5. Dodds' winning time was 4:08.8.

Getting Better

Burnham, it is now becoming known, has improved steadily and rather remarkably this winter. He ran fifth in the Millrose mile in 4:14.7; third in the Hunter mile at 4:12.5, and, as previously recorded, did 4:10.5 in the N. Y. A. C. race. This boy from the hills of Hanover is getting so good that it will take record or near-record races to beat him in the near future.

The erratic Dodds, who all along has had everything except the head to monopolize the one-mile field, finally crashed through to his initial major win in the N. Y. A. C. show. The confidence which must have come from this race may carry the B. A. A. runner through the rest of the winter unbeaten. However, Burnham, Frankie Dixon and Earl Mitchell probably disagree on this score. At least, the scramble which has developed in the mile has aroused new interest among the fans.

Associated Press
Hugh Short

Greg Rice runs merrily on, sweeping all opposition with the ease of the great master he is. His victory in the New York A. C. two-mile was No. 59 in a row, and his time was a good 8:58.5. Apparently the only man around today with a chance—a good chance—to halt him is Dodds, who now seems settled in the mile. One of the outstanding amateur athletes of all time, Rice has reached a point where he can make big news only by losing.

Warmerdam is in the same boat. The Californian has scaled the 15-foot vault level so many times, in so many major meets, nobody is quite sure where the figure now stands. He has eliminated all thought of competition in his specialty. Now the customers look at that event with only one question unanswered: How high can Cornie go tonight, I wonder?

Track critics are secretly honing that a meeting between Rice and Gundar Haegg of Sweden can be arranged before these two great runners get past their peaks. Such a race might be one of the most thrilling in the history of track and would attract followers from the far corners of the earth, no doubt. But more about that later.

Annual Cage Tourney

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 25 (AP)—The sixth annual Eastern States interscholastic basketball tournament will be held here, March 25, 26, and 27, the committee in charge announced today.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees obtained Tuck Stainback from Kansas City in swap for Stan Bordogaray and George Washburn.

Three Years Ago

Red Ruffing and Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees, Jack Wilson of the Red Sox and Dolph Camilli of the Dodgers were baseball holdouts.

Around The Hub

Olympics' Goalie

It may be that Coach Hago Harrington's long search for a goalie to man the Boston Olympics' net has ended with the announcement that Phil Carey of Boston College may don the pads for this week end's games with Curtis Bay Coast Guard. Carey's duties with the Eagles have ended, and so far there seems to be no objection to his playing for the 'Pics.

Along with Carey several other Eagles may also see action. Forwards Jim Edgeworth and Wally Boudreau have been invited to don uniforms by Harrington, as have several Dartmouth players who conclude their season against Army Saturday night. The Indian players could be available for Sunday afternoon's game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Unless something unforeseen occurs, Massachusetts Institute of Technology plans to hold its annual schoolboy championship basketball tournament March 17-19. Inasmuch as the Tech Hangar is still being used for war purposes, the tourney will again be staged in Tufts' Cousens Gym. Director Henry McCarthy says bids will go to the 16 schools comprising the two championship divisions soon after the first of the month.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern's varsity hockey and basketball teams wind up their winter schedules this week end. The puckmen play Boston University tomorrow night and Tufts Saturday evening at the Arena, while the courtmen are hosts to the University of Connecticut at the Boston Y. The hockey team beat B. U. 12-1 and Tufts 6-2 in previous engagements, while the cagers were defeated by the Nutmeggers earlier in the season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two games are on tap in the National Hockey League tonight, Chicago at New York and Detroit at Montreal. Detroit can move out in front of the league, ahead of the Bruins, by defeating the Canadiens, but Montreal has proved quite stubborn on home ice. They have only dropped three games in the Forum this season, and haven't been beaten there since Dec. 17.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs: Harvard overcame a 19-31 deficit at half-time to outscore Penn 57-56 in basketball last night. Capt. Hughie Hyde sank the winning basket with only 30 seconds remaining . . . The Olympics lost to Coast Guard 7-3 in Baltimore last night . . . The intercollegiate squash championships opened today at Yale, with Harvard's Decker Orr favored to win the singles title. Charlie Brinton of Princeton, winner last year, will not be able to defend because he has already received his degree. Players from Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Princeton, M. I. T., Trinity, Williams, and Penn are entered . . . The Bruins had a noontime workout at the Arena today.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bradford Bees, Boston Braves' farm club in the Pony League, probably will not operate this season because of the Boston club's decision to suspend its Bradford franchise for the duration . . . Tufts cagers meet Colby at Medford tonight . . . Mrs. Mabel Collins, who passed on yesterday, was the wife of General Manager Eddie Collins, of the Boston Red Sox, and the mother of Eddie Jr., former Yale baseball captain and Philadelphia Athletics' player who is now in Naval aviation . . . Johnny Barrett, who batted .247 as a freshman last summer, was the first Pittsburgh outfielder to return his signed contract for the 1943 season . . . B. U.'s basketball team lost to Brown 67-42 in Providence last night . . . Harvard's jayvee trackmen beat Andover 51½-29½ yesterday.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 24

East

Cornell 51, Yale 34.
Navy 57, William and Mary 30.
Syracuse 63, West Virginia 46.
Wesleyan 42, Connecticut 40.
City C. of New York 49, Brooklyn C. 42.
Fordham 65, New York U. 45.
Vermont 60, Fort Ethan Allen 50.
Harvard 57, Pennsylcania 56.
Amherst 45, Holy Cross 33.
Drexel 53, Swarthmore 32.
Rutgers 56, Lehigh 33.
Brown 67, Boston U. 42.
Coast Guard Academy 60, Mass. State 47.
Washington & Jefferson 49, Carnegie Tech 33.
Gettysburg 57, Bucknell 36.
St. Josephs 64, Montclair T. 35.
Washington C. 65, Catholic U. 41.
Morris Harvey 65, West Va. Tech 49.
Niagara 51, St. Bonaventure 20.
Lasalle 50, Newark U. 38.
West Liberty 60, Alderson Broaddus 51.
Drew U. 55, Rutgers C. Pharmacy 46.

Elmira for Sale

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25 (AP)—The franchise of the Elmira team of the Eastern Baseball League is for sale.

President Tommy Richardson of the class A circuit announced last night in Williamsport, Pa., that Johnny Ogden, Elmira club owner, had notified him by telephone to go ahead with the sale.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	22	17	6	50	168	167
Detroit	20	10	10	50	134	98
Toronto	19	16	6	44	172	131
Chicago	16	14	11	43	144	137
Montreal	16	18	8	40	146	164
New York	8	26	7	23	126	203

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Bentleys Can Catch Cowley

While the Bruins' Bill Cowley has claimed the lion's share of attention as he tries to break Cooney Weiland's National Hockey League scoring record, a couple of fellows who have been skating in Cowley's shadow most of the season may in the end reap the lion's share of glory.

We refer here to the Bentley brothers of Chicago Black Hawks, Max and Doug, who have been trailing the veteran Boston playmaker most of the season but who stand an excellent chance of catching him because they have more games left to play.

Right now Cowley has 22 goals and 42 assists for 64 points, and Bill has just five games left in which to pick up the 10 points he needs to exceed the 73 scored by Weiland back in 1929-30. Second in the scoring list is Doug Bentley with 28 goals (high for the league) and 31 assists for 59 points, while Brother Max is right behind with 22 goals and 36 assists for 58 points. Both Doug and Max have nine more games left on their schedule.

Two Against One

The way these two Bentleys have been flying this season, it is a case of two against one for Cowley. He might figure to beat out one, but to eclipse both is going to take some fast stepping. Any letdown on his part or on the part of his linemates could be fatal.

While Cowley is primarily interested in breaking Weiland's record, he also has his eye on his record of 45 assists which he made when he led the league in scoring two seasons ago. He needs only four more assists to break that mark—but don't look now, Brother Max is not out of reach with his 36 assists. Originally the playmaking race appeared to belong to Cowley and Billy Taylor of Toronto, who to date has 37 assists. Now Maxie is poking his long stick into the contest, and he is not to be regarded lightly.

Made History

The two Bentleys, who this season with another brother, Reg, made history by becoming the first all-brother forward line to play in the N. H. L., are generally credited with whatever success the Hawks have attained this season. Of course they are now only in fourth position, but they can improve that tonight in New York where they meet Rangers in Madison Square Garden. Should Chicago win, the Hawks would hop over Maple Leafs into third place.

Curiously enough, while the Bentleys can be given credit for the Hawks' success, they can at the same time be cited as a reason

Max Bentley

why Chicago has not had too much success on the road. Being fast but extremely light, opposing forwards check them more heavily whenever they leave the friendly atmosphere of Chicago Stadium, with the result that the Black Hawk attack suffers. After all, these two boys have scored more than a third of the Chicago goals themselves, and when they are not scoring, the Hawks have trouble winning. Just for the record Doug has scored 20 goals in Chicago and eight on the road. Max has flashed the red light 17 times at home and only five on the road.

May Hurt Chances

This fact may hurt the Bentleys' chances of catching Cowley, for six of their remaining nine games are away from home. Yet at the same time Max and Doug need have only one more evening such as they have had on occasion in Chicago and they will be home free. Last Jan. 28, for instance, Hawks beat Rangers in the Stadium by a 10-1 score, with Maxie coming up with four goals and three assists and Doug with two goals and four assists.

Despite these figures, though, don't sell Brother Cowley short. He, too, has had his large evenings. Twice this season he has come up with six points in one evening, and he would still like to tie the league record of seven.

The race between these three players should prove an interesting sidelight to the fast-waning 1942-43 season.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Harris Moves to National

After close to 25 years in the American League, Bucky Harris has jumped to the National; and that he will be missed by the junior circuit and welcomed by the senior, goes without saying.

Bucky Harris leaves a pile of pleasant memories behind him in the American League, particularly among the baseball writers. There have been few managers—yes, and players—in the majors more popular with the press than the boy who came out of Port Jervis, N. Y., to make what can be described as better than a modest living in the game of professional baseball.

Of course, he has not gone very far. The Phils are still in the big leagues, despite rumors to the contrary. And the fellows in press row will still get to see him, which is a break for them.

A Picture

When the announcement came, late yesterday, that Harris had succeeded Hans Lobert as manager of the Phils, under the new William D. Cox ownership, a picture flashed across the memory of the writer.

It was several years ago, while Bucky was piloting the Boston Red Sox, and the club had stopped over in Washington for a brief exhibition series near the close of the spring training tour. A crowd was standing around in the lobby of one of the Capital City's best hotels.

"This place must be simply jammed with Senators and Congressmen," a feminine voice was heard to say. "Do you suppose that group over there are officials of some sort?"

"I don't know," said a second lady, "but I'm sure that man over there is a Senator, or something. He has Washington written all over him."

Can Be Tough

"That man over there," of course, was Bucky Harris, and you probably couldn't give a better description of the fellow if you were a poet. Out of uniform he looks less like a baseball character than almost anybody you can think of. Suave, quiet-mannered, soft-spoken and always looking as if he had stepped out of a store window, Bucky has converted a lot of skeptical outsiders into ball fans—people who used to think that ball players were a bunch of rowdies.

But don't let this fool you. Harris can be tough when he has to be, a little fact which the Phils will shortly discover. The boys who inhabit the press box at Fenway Park can tell a few stories about the Harris iron fist and, no doubt, Bucky left a few behind him in Washington, where he managed the Senators, and at Detroit, where he ran the Tigers for a while.

A Problem

The record books do not flatter Harris. Most of his teams have been losers. But not even John McGraw or Connie Mack could win without winning ball players. It is a tribute to Harris that he was able to stay around in the American League for so long, even though he was not a big winner.

As everyone is aware, including Harris himself, the man is stepping into plenty of trouble at Philadelphia. As a matter of fact, when all of the angles are considered—the lean roster, general shortage of manpower through baseball and the many other problems facing the big leagues at the present time—Bucky may be up against one of the toughest propositions in the history of the majors. But, no doubt, he will think of something.

The Phils, as a ball club, have next to nothing. For years they have been the door mat of the N. L. However, with a new owner moving into the front office, Phillie fans can expect a change in policy. And when this world conflict comes to an end—perhaps even before—Harris figures to superintend a building program which should make life interesting for (1) the rest of the second division and (2) the upper half of the pennant race, eventually.

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11 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
EMMA JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main Street (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

STEAK BROILER
59 Elm Street Phone 7-9697
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
6 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily
6 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays

HARTFORD
West Hartford
FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLESEX BEAUTY SALON
Try a ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVE
Alice Luton's Preparations
354 Main Street Telephone 350

Wrubel's
Hundreds of All-Wool SPRING SUITS
ready for your selection
prices from $19.98 *to* $69.98

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

ALEX DRESS SHOP
Colorful Spring Print Dresses in Silk and Jersey
Smartly Styled
SIZES 12-44
21 Walnut Street New Britain, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St. 1000 Main St.—Newington, Conn. Plant 413 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Occasional Furniture
4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES

Norwalk	So. Norwalk
27 Wall St.	14 So. Main St.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

OLNEY INN
PLANTATION COOKING
Clara May Downey's Nationally Famous Food
Luncheon from 85c, Dinner from $1.50
12 EAST 49th ST. (One-Half Block from Radio City), NEW YORK CITY
Also Maryland and Miami Beach

FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD!
Hearthstone's food and friendly air
Make dining a real pleasure there.
Lunch from 65c Dinner from $1.15
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 48th ST. 102 EAST 22d ST
Closed Sunday

REALLY HOME COOKED FOOD—STEAKS, CHICKEN, LOBSTER
FAMOUS SKIPPER DOLLAR DINNERS
Ship Ahoy! VISIT The Skipper
17 East 48th St. • 160 East 48th St.
East of 5th Ave. East of Lexington
160—Open Sundays 1 P. M.—Dinner $1.25

IMPERIAL CRABS Served at FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts. Tel. EL. 5-9309
The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
OCEAN-FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Mary Elizabeth, Ltd.
6 EAST 37TH STREET
Between 5th and Madison

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

Jane Davis
RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sundays Circle 7-0176
Eat Seafood for Variety

STRATFORD-ARMS
Club Dinners 60c up
117 WEST 70th STREET
Open Sundays

WORLD FAMOUS for Mutton Chop, Steak and Sea Food, and for the congenial atmosphere reminiscent of old English taverns.
Keen's ENGLISH CHOP HOUSE 36th St. Near 6th Ave. New York City

THE JUMBLE SHOP
28 West 8th Street
Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays SPring 7-2540

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries Hot Breads
Luncheon 30-85c Dinner 55-95c

HELEN LANE'S
110 WAVERLY PL. SP. 7-0303
(Bet. Wash. Sq. and 6th Ave.)
LUNCHEON « » DINNER
CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

Visit DAVY JONES SEAFOOD HOUSE, Inc.
In the Heart of Radio City
1290 Sixth Ave., Bet. 51st-52d Sts., N. Y. C.
Unusual and stimulating seafood dishes served to individual order at Luncheon and Dinner

blue bowl RESTAURANT
Luncheon .50-.75 157 E. 48th St., N. Y. C.
Dinner .75-1.25 ELDORADO 5-9243
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Nancy Lord
Closed Saturdays Luncheons from 65c
Open Sundays Dinners from $1.10
662 Madison Avenue
Bet. 60 and 61 Sts. RH. 4-9808

King Arthur • London Terrace
RESTAURANTS
405 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly. CHelsea 2-6980

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Famous Since 1847 65c to $1.00

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

For Good Yankee Cooking Come to the
Blue Goose Restaurant
106 Congress Street

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued from previous page)

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
Outfitters to
Men and Boys
53 Wall Street, Norwalk Tel. 6-7829

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

EASTER CARDS
for Men in the Service
★
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington Street, So. Norwalk
49 Wall Street, Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES—GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Downes-Smith Co.
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 4-3405. Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
INCORPORATED
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Sure Signs of Spring!
The New and Fascinating
FLOWER BOUTONNIERES
we are showing at 50c
and the new *Collars* of lace, pique and organdie at $1.00 and $1.98

Your home is a precious possession. Good paint, carefully applied, helps to protect it from the elements.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Try Our New
Granite Rayon Hosiery
Sheers—Semi-Sheers and Service Weights
$1.25 to $1.50
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

Avalanche of Suits
This year is definitely a suit year. Get in the swing with a superbly made gabardine, shetland, or wool crepe suit, $19.95 to $35.00, from
Muser Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Our Best Quality
CRETONNE SLIP COVERS
Fit beautifully—in several patterns and color combinations.
For Chairs $6.98 For Divans $11.98
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Bateman Photo-Print Co.
BLUEPRINTS
PHOTOSTATS
Knickerbocker Bldg.
218 E. Lexington St. Lex. 7814

Call
H. Lee Chambers & Co.
Real Estate Sales Agents
3600 Roland Avenue
UN. 2310 UN. 0664 TU. 2593

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

DRAFTING, TRACING, SIGN PAINTING
Builders' Plats Surveys
For Sale and Public Notice Signs
Roberta S. Grinnalds
2445 Edmonson Avenue
Gilmor 4039-W Baltimore, Md.

The Capital Building & Loan Association
812 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
First mortgage loans on real estate on direct reduction plan.
Savings and Investments
Current rate of dividend 4% payable January first and July first
OPEN DAILY

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHITNEY'S
February Furniture Event
Offers an Unusually Wide Choice of Fine Pieces and Suites

JEWELRY DESIGNERS and DIAMOND SETTERS
Modernizing old jewelry our specialty
FRANK H. ADAMS
Jeweler by Tradition
66 NORTH PEARL STREET

Harry Simmons CO. INC.
"Albany's first family in furniture"
ESTABLISHED 1865
BROADWAY at MADISON, ALBANY

We Feature Those Smart Shirt and Tie Ensembles you see advertised by ARROW in leading magazines
Luddy
92 STATE STREET

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

Hirschbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
Now showing the new fashions in Suits, Coats, Dresses and Hats.

Closing Out
BROADLOOM SAMPLES
Cost Up to $15.00
Now $2.00 to $7.50
RUSTAM K. KERMANI COMPANY
The Van Heusen Charles Bldg.
468 Broadway 4-1671

SPRING FLOWERS
IRIS, DAFFODILS, TULIPS
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

We Specialize in
SELF-SETTING PERMANENT WAVES
by
FRED GROTHE
HAIR STYLIST
106 State Street Tel. 4-6881

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Remember Quality Is Always Economical
•
Famous Lines for

Women	*Men*
I. Miller	Bostonian
Carlisle	Florsheim
Foot Saver	Dr. Locke
Dr. Locke	Health Spot
Health Spot	Johnston & Murphy

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.

Try
NORTHRUP'S
Quality Shoes
for Men, Women and Children
•
POPULAR PRICES
•
237 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

CASUAL DRESSES
Pay an early visit to McLean's new Casual Dress Department on second floor. Here you will find smartly tailored, "go everywhere" dresses in sizes 12 to 20 conservatively priced.
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered

14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
136-19 38 AVENUE
FLUSHING 3-5900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributors
Sherwin-Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

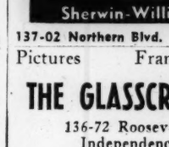
Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. IN. 3-4444 and 4445

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS INC. N. ROSS Manager FL. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
Fur Cleaning & Repairing • Weaving
Northern Blvd. at 163rd Street

SUPER SHELL
and the
New Golden Shell Motor Oil
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street Fl. 9-9104

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


CELEBRATING
Our 2nd Anniversary
Friday, March 5th
SPECIAL LUNCHEON AND DINNER
Thanking Our Good Customers Who Have Made This Day Possible
LUCY FRANCES HUSTON
RESTAURANT
110-50 Queens Boulevard
Two Blocks East of the Midway Theatre
Telephone BO. 8-9885
Open Every Day but Monday
Luncheon 12-3 Afternoon Tea
Dinner 5-9 p. m.
Sunday Dinner 12 noon to 9 p. m.

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786

FOREST HILLS
Rego Park
FULL FASHIONED
Sheer Rayon Hose
99c, regular $1.15
Famous Fashion SHOPS
72-17 Austin St. FOREST HILLS
95-02 63rd Drive REGO PARK

FREEPORT

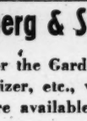
BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
6 Park Place Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing—Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

"HALL MARK"
GREETING CARDS
OF DISTINCTION
COWLES BROWN & CO.
OUTSTANDING VALUES in Our Reliable Branded Lines
Carole King Frocks
Helen Harper Sweaters
Carter's Knit Underwear
Mary Barron Slips
We give Christmas Club Thrifties
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

GREAT NECK

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties

Repairs of all Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 45

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

For your corset needs consult a registered corsetiere
BARCLAY SMART FORM
Individually Designed Semi-Custom
51 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD
Opposite Woolworth—Upstairs
Tel. Hempstead 6434

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Get ready for the Garden—Garden Tools, Fertilizer, etc., while stocks are available.
278 FRONT STREET HEMPSTEAD 6000

PERSONAL LOANS for INCOME TAX
HEMPSTEAD BANK
54 Main Street
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

Expert Workmanship
Watches Clocks Bead Stringing

Repairs of All Kinds
TIME HOSPITAL
306 East Seneca Street Dial 3-2161

ITHACA
(Continued)

SPRING FASHIONS
We've got an entire new collection of coats, suits, dresses and accessories that simply sing Spring, 1943. Won't you come in and see them?
ROTHSCHILD'S

ATWATER'S
"everything to eat"

Telephone 2761
USE BURNETT'S VANILLA

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th POLK Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR RESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

For Conscientious Service Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86th Street
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

Dulion's
LUNCHEON—DINNER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Served from Noon to 8:00
37-38 90th STREET HA. 6-1079

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Shelley's
FORMED INC.
ARROW SHIRTS
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

HAvemeyer 9-9079
Full Line of Exclusive Chocolates
MEYER'S RESTAURANT
LUNCHEON • TEA • DINNER
Tasty Toasted Sandwiches
82-03 ROOSEVELT AVE.

QUEENS
***Retail* FURRIERS**
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

Hats by Betty
37-31 82nd Street

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep 9-8070-8071

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Fur
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

See the New Spring
GOLD CROSS SHOES
(formerly Red Cross)
EXCLUSIVE AT
Nelson's Dept. Store

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Spring Opening
Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
March 4th, 5th and 6th
BIGELOW'S
Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127.

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
2876 Delaware Phone DE 5800
Fresh Meats, Poultry and Fish
WE DELIVER

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road *Larchmont 2-2066

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MOUNT VERNON

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

SPENCER
SERVICE
SPENCER IS THE PROPER GARMENT FOR YOU. It helps you to sit erect and stand and walk correctly and gracefully. Find out today the Spencer way. Call for a fitting in your home.
MRS. ELIZABETH A. HACKER
1 Kingsbridge Plaza, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
MO 8-0504

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884 Fa 4-3948 NE 2-1412

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We're Ready With the Newest

SPRING SUITS
from 21.98
and the new Joan Kenly Blouses from 2.25
Dorothy Stein
24 Fourth Avenue

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone New Rochelle 2-4453. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. ex. Sat and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Why Buy NUROCO?
Because this COAL gives more heat, more comfort, less ash and requires less attention!
YOU SAVE MONEY!!
because you burn fewer tons in a season!
PHONE N. R. 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY
22 PELHAM ROAD

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

Kathryn Stayer
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
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JEWELER
Silverware of National Reputation
WATCHES—CLOCKS
REPAIRS
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PALACE
SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
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ESTAB. 1900 518 MAIN STREET

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

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Borough of Brooklyn
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

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. . . A Soft Feathery
Oil Permanent by
JIMMY
Hairdresser

33 West 42nd Street
New York City
Room 1019 Hours 10-7 LO 5-3511

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(Staten Island)

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Wallpaper and Paints

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STANDARD OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY
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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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BEAUTY SALON
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THE SHORT "COMMANDO" PERMANENT WAVE $7.50
We do them to perfection
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Near Sparks Avenue Pelham, N. Y.

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2838

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
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PORT CHESTER

After extensive remodeling we are reopening with entirely reorganized departments. Larger and more complete assortments.
W. T. GRANT CO.
PORT CHESTER

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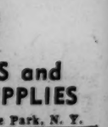
Call Lucy Luckey 2500

When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires.
Also for your convenience is our
Open House Every Friday to 9 P. M.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Wallace's Mid-Season
FURNITURE AND FLOOR COVERING EVENT


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Our Fresh Fruit Pies and Pastries will add an appeal to your limited menus.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
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Feather Haircut

The feather bob is a lovely, wearable hair fix that fits perfectly into busy life.
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Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555
Vir. 9-2374 Established 1898

G. F. Ritter & Son
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
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Woodhaven

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3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
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115-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

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J. E. **GOUTREMOUT**
Has The Buys In
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Bldg.
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MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSE POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued from previous page)

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THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

R. C. Howland
Fine Variety
Groceries and Meats
For over 40 years
1087-1091 Clinton Ave. So. Monroe 590-591
WE DELIVER

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
681 Clinton Avenue North

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JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

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Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE
DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
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General Electric Heating Equipment
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SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

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CIRCULATING LIBRARY
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CHILDREN'S WEAR

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Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
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JAmaica 6-9547
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Complete Motor Tune-up
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TAILOR P. T. FIBISON CLEANER
Dry Cleaning
1329 S. Salina Street Tel. 6-3610

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

ASSOCIATED Laundries
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Quality Services
Phone 2-8121

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
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Baker's Beauty Salon
LOTA S. BAKER
Permanents $3.00 to $12.50
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COMMANDER FOOD CO.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

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Gifts
Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & Co.
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BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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The store of surprising variety at prices that save you money
Basement Items
Paints, Varnishes, Hardware, Garden Supplies, Housewares, Oil Cloth, Draperies, Curtains, Rugs, Furniture, Bedspreads, Bed Linen, Art Goods, Knitting Materials.
MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS
TOYS—PET SHOP
LUGGAGE
W. T. GRANT Co.
149 MAIN STREET

Palace Beauty Salon
Specialists in All Branches of Beauty Culture
112 MAIN STREET
WHITE PLAINS 10051

Presenting!
Our New Colorful Spring Suits and Coats for Girls—Sizes 9-17
Stone's
199 MAIN STREET

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Kaye-Turabian Rug Co.
DEALERS IN
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
Rug Cleaning—Repairing—Storing
Native Experts Exclusively
215 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 3333

PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
● Schrafft's Candy
● Revlon
● Arrid . . . a cream deodorant
359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 4888

Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810
"Store of Friendly Service"
Put idle tools to work. America needs them. We put them into hands of defense workers. You'll be surprised at their surrender value!

PICKARD HARDWARE, Inc.
Hardware and Paint Supplies
143-5 East Post Road White Plains 2299

YONKERS
THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

De Roberts
Done by Male Operators Only
Experts in Permanent Waving
47 Main Street ● Tel. YON. 3-6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

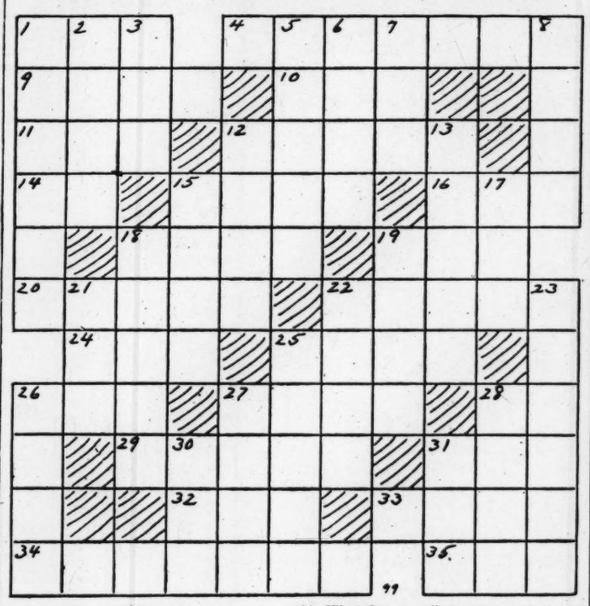
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—A lurcher is what creature?
4—In what month were the skies "ashen and sober" in Poe's poem?
9—Where is Bryce Canyon?
10—Ancient Greeks used what to propel a penteconter (sing.)?
11—Large.
12—What is resting stage of a plant (pl.)?
14—Left side (abbr.).
15—What is a knot or lump in thread or cloth?
16—What is one of digits of foot of a quadruped or biped?
18—Sister of one's father or mother.
19—What is a Spanish title of respect?
20—What is the period during which the sun is below the horizon?
22—What cloth is extensively manufactured in England, Scotland, and Ireland?
24—What is a river of Sweden?
25—What creatures, originally natives of Eurasia, are now found throughout most of the world?
26—Would you pet, row, or fly a maki?
27—The vision is what?
28—What suffix signifies "pertaining to"?
29—What was first name of author of series of novels known as "Les Rougon-Macquart"?
31—What is a river of Wales and England?
32—What Spenser character tames a lion which accompanies her through her wanderings?
33—What is first name of Gardner, American author of detective novels?
34—What do you call the stem and ring of a watch?
35—Snakelike fish.

Down

1—The Liffey divides what Irish city into two nearly equal parts?
2—What was first name of Cornelia Skinner's father?
3—To prevent from free speech.
5—What is any formal assembling of the retinue of a sovereign?
6—Lofty.
7—Globe.
8—What Italian city has largest church in the world?
12—Baseball batter tries to do what when ordered to sacrifice?
13—What is bony covering of the kernel in a fruit?
15—What do you call metal of tortoise shell inlaid in furniture?
17—Unity.
18—What is a variegated chalcedony?
19—Who is devoted friend to Betsy Trotwood in "David Copperfield"?
21—What is a fresh-water cyprinoid food fish of Europe?
22—What is a threadlike crease on face or the hand?
23—What metallic element is almost always found associated with cobalt?
25—Europe's second largest theater is in what Italian city?
26—What is the soft, succulent part of any fruit?
27—What bird of India is often tamed and taught to speak?
28—How is "island" sometimes written in poetry?
30—Mire.
31—What is a substantive ending found in nouns denoting action?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

(A. P. Features)

The sober business of war gets an occasional breathing spell from such high-handed bits of humor as a stamp cancellation which has turned up from the South Pacific battle area. It proclaims that "Tojo is a bum, Hitler a heel."

Such cancellations, although they are not authorized by the Federal Government or Post Office Department, turn up occasionally because the rules concerning cancellations are quite elastic. The purpose of cancellation is to destroy the face value of a stamp, and in this instance it certainly was accomplished. This cancellation was on a letter sent by a Marine corporal to a friend in New York City.

Just as a matter of information, Germany has issued a set of at least 12 and possibly 16 stamps for use in occupied Poland. Previously Polish stamps with Germanic overprints were used, but the new set goes all-out with a right profile portrait of A. Hitler and the wording: "Deutsches Reich, General Government." The stamps were issued before Dec. 7, 1941, and are not marketable. There isn't much to be said for the portrait, but the colors are nice.

The Berner Briefmarken-Zietung, Swiss stamp magazine published at Bern, contains in its current issues illustrations of new stamps for Greece. There are six values, showing scenes in oblong. The stamps are much like past Grecian issues, but the Germans apparently had a hand in their issue.

Another newsworthy cancellation is one issued by Sweden particularly for the C. W. Scheele stamps discussed here recently. The obliteration was used only on Dec. 9, 1942, the date of issue. . . . The current Brazil types of 1941 have been issued in five different watermarks, Brazil apparently using up all available stamp paper. Since there are some 15 values, collectors of watermarks would have to go after 75 stamps, some catalogued at $12, although it is not known whether all the values are being issued with the different watermarks

Daily Anecdote

Contented Composer

Beneath the gruff exterior of the great Johannes Brahms lurked a vast good humor that delighted his friends.

One day in his later years the composer encountered a friend whom he had not seen for several months, and confided in him: "While you were away I started many things, serenades, part songs and so on, but nothing would work out well. Then I thought: I am too old. I have worked long and diligently and have achieved enough. Here I have before me a carefree old age and can enjoy it in peace. I resolved to compose no more."

Brahms' friend regarded him with an alarm of incredulity. "Compose no more?" he exclaimed.

The great composer smiled and added: "And that made me so happy, so contented, so delighted that all at once the writing began to go."

Did You Ever Wonder

How Sulfur May Be Mined With Water?

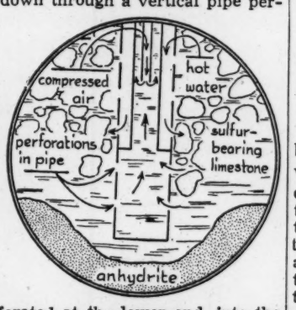
Sulfur at ordinary temperatures is rock hard. It occurs in the earth at depths of as much as 2,000 feet below the surface. One would think, then, that it could be mined only by sinking shafts and digging it out, like coal.

Many sulfur deposits in foreign lands are near the surface and consequently lend themselves to simple and ordinary methods of mining. Deposits in the United States, however, not only may be deep but also may be guarded by layers of quicksand and pockets of poisonous gases.

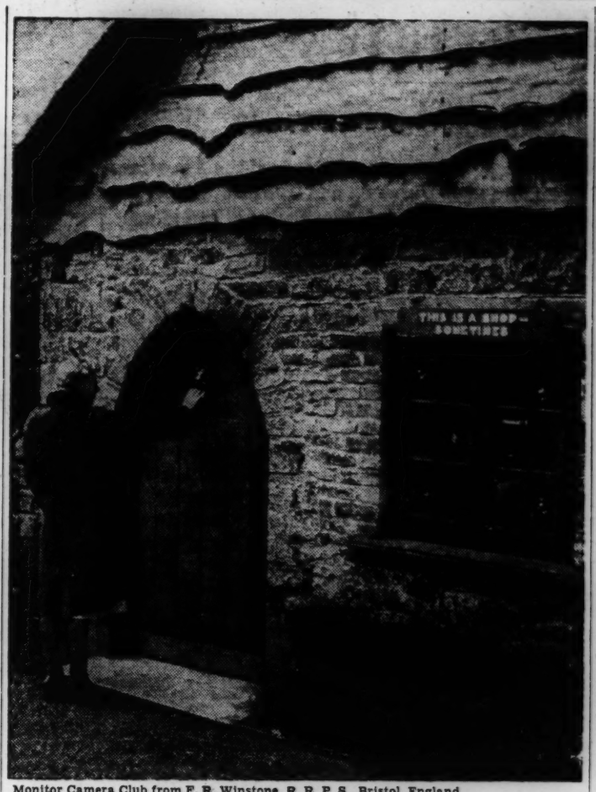
To surmount these difficulties, Yankee ingenuity has devised a means by which sulfur may be extracted by wells and made to flow from the ground like oil. Sulfur, you see, melts at a temperature of 240 degrees Fahrenheit, less than 30° above the temperature of boiling water, which (under ordinary conditions) is 212°.

As is familiarly demonstrated in a pressure cooker, water can be made hotter than 212° by increasing the pressure. The sulfur miner, taking advantage of this fact, superheats water under pressure to a hundred degrees or so above its ordinary boiling point.

This super-hot water is forced down through a vertical pipe perforated at the lower end, into the sulfur-bearing limestone far below the earth's surface. This melts the sulfur in the vicinity of the pipe.



Sulfur, being heavier than water, sinks below the hot water and can be forced up by the pressure of the water through a smaller pipe located inside the pipe down which the hot water travels. As a final touch, a still smaller tube inside the sulfur pipe supplies compressed air to the molten "yellow gold," thus helping to lift the heavy liquid to the surface, where it is drawn off into steam-heated collecting tanks. From these it is pumped into huge bins, where it hardens into mountainous bricks and from which the sulfur can be quarried as needed.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, R. R. P. S., Bristol, England

A Shop That Sometimes Isn't!

"This Is a Shop—Sometimes" reads the notice on this quaint cottage home of Mrs. Ommannoy at Wedmore, Somersetshire. She designed the cottage, where she sells fruits from her own garden and dogs, which she also raises. True to her notice, sales are made only when Mrs. Ommannoy feels like opening her shop.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Softest of jobs lined up for the march ahead will be counting one's change before leaving the tax-office window.

Punch ©: "There were journalists in the Stone Age," claims an historian. And an unsuccessful one could always build a house for himself with returned contributions.

Twenty-four-Year Debt

By the Associated Press

Fort Worth, Texas

Twenty-four years ago W. H. Sweetwood of Pittsburgh checked out of a small hotel here and left a billfold containing $400 in currency.

Returning in about an hour he failed to find the money. A Negro porter was suspected and arrested, but later was released.

Police Chief T. G. Curry disclosed recently that the former porter had written from Ithaca, N. Y., admitting the theft and saying he wanted to return the money to its owner.

The letter was received by J. Frank Norris, pastor of the First Baptist Church here. The writer said he had "got religion," and asked aid in locating the man from whom the money was taken. Sweetwood was located through the old record of the case. He said he would buy war bonds with the money.

A Verse for Today . . .

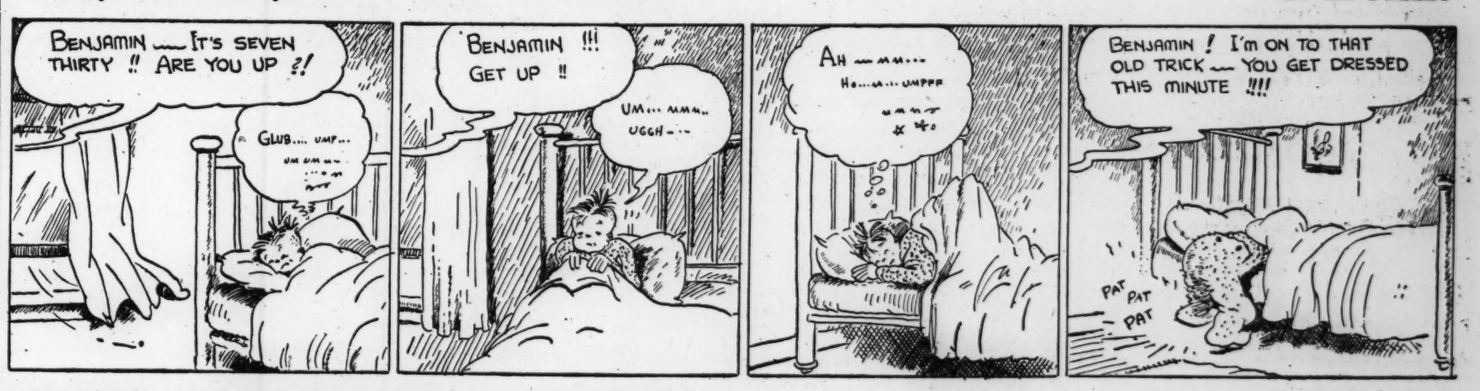
For I desired mercy, and not sacrifice; and the knowledge of God more than burnt offerings.—Hos. 6:6

NEWS ITEM—A READER WRITES TO A N.Y. PAPER URGING BAN OF PRO BASEBALL HE SAYS IT'S A WASTE OF TIME & SEES HORSESHOE PITCHING JUST AS GOOD FOR MORALE.

EXCITING, ISN'T IT?
HUBBELL NOW PITCHING FOR N.Y
PHILS
SUPPOSE WE TRIED TO BUILD MORALE THIS WAY?
CONTEST CALLED ON ACCOUNT OF DARKNESS
Dodgers
Cardinal
WHY NOT RUN A HOEING CONTEST & HELP FARMING?
WHAT INNING IS THIS BUB?
BLEECHERS
RED SOX
SENATORS
OR A CORN HUSKING COMPETITION?
OR PUT THE TEAMS TO WORK IN SHIP YARDS?

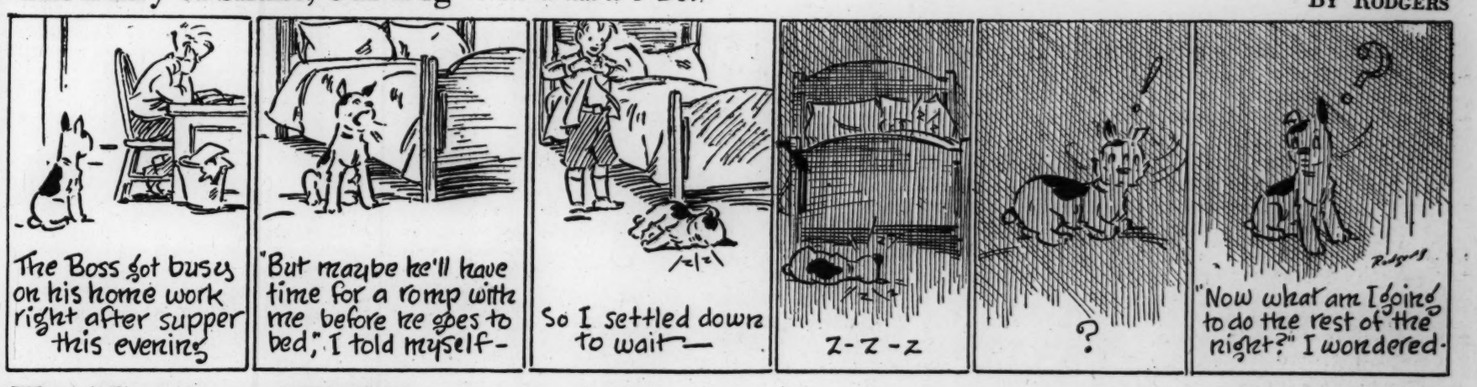
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another Five Minutes . . .*

By Le Pelley


BENJAMIN — IT'S SEVEN THIRTY !! ARE YOU UP ?!
GLUB.... UMP...
BENJAMIN !!! GET UP !!
UM... MMM.. UGGH -..
AH — MM...
HO...M... UMPPP
BENJAMIN ! I'm ON TO THAT OLD TRICK — YOU GET DRESSED THIS MINUTE !!!
PAT PAT PAT

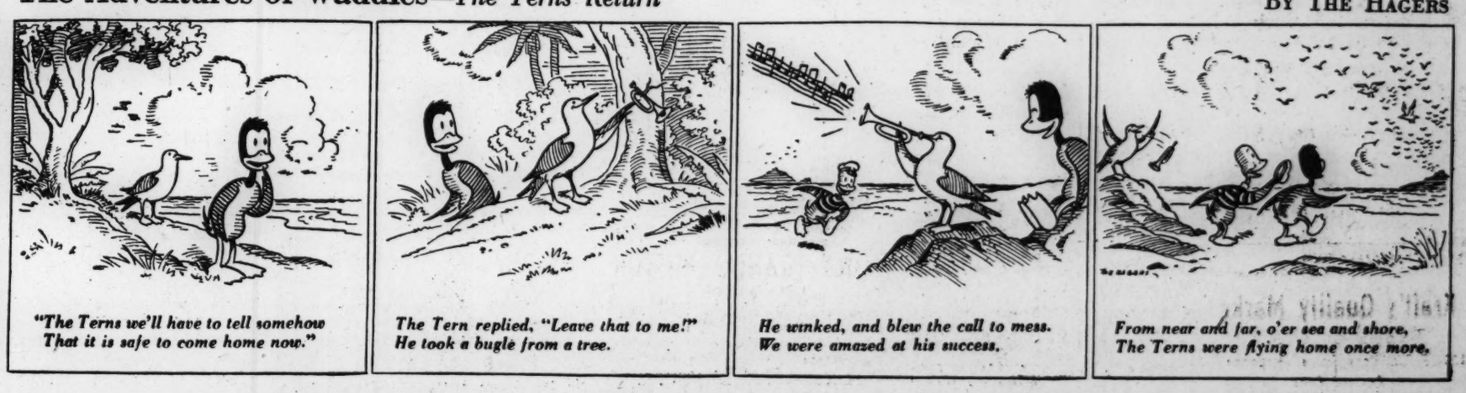
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now What'll I Do?*

By Rodgers


The Boss got busy on his home work right after supper this evening
"But maybe he'll have time for a romp with me before he goes to bed," I told myself-
So I settled down to wait—
Z-Z-Z
?
"Now what am I going to do the rest of the night?" I wondered-

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Terns Return*

By The Hagers



"The Terns we'll have to tell somehow That it is safe to come home now."

The Tern replied, "Leave that to me!" He took a bugle from a tree.

He winked, and blew the call to mess. We were amazed at his success.

From near and far, o'er sea and shore, The Terns were flying home once more.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Banish a "Lean and Hungry" World

The conference which President Roosevelt says is in prospect among all the United Nations on the question of postwar food might prove very useful. Food is so basic, such a dominating item in the thoughts of so many captives and their liberators that any successful effort to lessen hunger would minimize friction, and incalculably add to the hopes for a better future. It might, indeed, supply that greatly needed practical denial of the cynical fable that only the starry-eyed dream of a bright new world.

That such a conference should be projected in the present tumultuous moment, when the final issue of military victory is yet unresolved, is in itself cheering. For it is solid, down to bed rock, indication of the sort of thing international co-operation can accomplish in the work-a-day world after the United Nations win the war.

In the realm of pure economics it is possible to outline a world in which the basic food needs of humanity could be organized into an ever normal granary. The cereal lands of the world could be planted to take advantage of seasonal climatic conditions and transportation facilities, and these products of the soil could be freely exchanged for the produce of the orchards, the tropical fruits, and the edible vegetables of the world so that all enjoyed an abundance.

This may sound Utopian, but as a matter of cold fact the world has been progressing toward such a goal, and was not too far from its achievement at various times in the last two decades. Only the limitations of human acceptance, the narrow fears of neighbor nations, nationalism, greed, prevented the freer flow and exchange of the food, which for the first time in human history reached in economic calculations a volume assuring plenty and variety, for all the earth's peoples.

The vast grain lands of the Americas, the Ukraine, and Siberia, the great orchards of the Balkans and North America, the wonderfully developed plantings of semi-tropical fruits, the enormous and nearly global dairy and animal production were sufficient for all. And while distribution was thrown out of balance by frantic attempts of some nations to be self-sufficient, and by the shortsighted efforts of others to restrict trade through tariffs and other barriers, it is only now, when war has projected the situation into sharper relief, that we see what immense strides had actually been accomplished in getting all this food parceled out to a hungry world.

Some 113,000 tons of Iowa or Illinois corn went to feed Denmark's hens, which supplied eggs to England, which supplied manufactured goods to Argentina for 26,400 tons of meat, which opened a market for refrigerating equipment in Pennsylvania . . . so it went. Upon this foundation must be built a postwar economy in which the restrictions of prewar days are removed, in which "have-nots" share equitably, and in which the general acceptance of mankind begins to match its available blessings.

Solution of the world's food problem is unquestionably one of the best guarantees of amity among the nations of the world. Food is not only a foundation stone of all trade, it is also a great mellower of the warlike spirit, as Shakespeare remarks in Julius Caesar.

President Roosevelt's all too brief preview of the proposed food conference was enough to indicate the American Government appreciates the immense potentialities. London's reception is equally encouraging.

This is a project of decidedly the right sort. It deserves the fullest support of men of good will in every land.

Proclamation at Munich

If Hitler did not write the proclamation for the Party celebration at Munich, there is an extremely capable amanuensis in the Nazi woodpile. And as long as such words appeal to many Germans, or succeed in frightening them, Hitler is as good as alive.

Typical Schicklgruber humanity, gratitude and modesty characterized the entire document: (1) The Jews are to be absolutely exterminated, as heretofore. (2) All Europe, Hitler's collaborators and satellites as surely as his implacable enemies, are to share the fate of sacrificial offerings to the Teutonic Moloch, in another throw of gory dice "such as our continent has not seen in its history of several thousand years." (3) Destiny picked Adolf, and that is the reason he could produce such victories and bear sorrows "which perhaps would have broken countless less strong characters."

The egocentric qualities of the proclamation are truly Hitlerian. What divests them of humorous appeal is the warning they hold as to how the Nazis intend to go down if they are beaten, wreaking fanatical vengeance on everything and everyone which appears to them in their madness to be in the least responsible for their downfall.

The Munich proclamation should warn us that the "last battle" in this war may be the grimmest of all but that only through a victory in that battle can peace be secured. There is no word for peace in Hitler's vocabulary.

Saving Small Business

It has been said that before the war the little businesses of America were only losing ground, but now the ground is being shoveled out from under them. This is known in Washington, it is understood by many small businessmen, but the true dimensions of the threat to the established American economy have not yet become clear to the man in the street.

It is too late now for criticizing the military for concentrating its orders in the hands of the big manufacturers. There was just no other course open with the limited procurement staffs on hand when the armaments program began. Moreover, it still remains to be shown that the course followed hasn't been the best in terms of the central goal of war production.

The plain situation is simply that saving small business is necessarily a secondary job today. But it will be a primary one the moment the war ends, for in normal times small business concerns, numerically speaking, constitute more than 90 per cent of the entire business community. They are the backbone of the Nation's economy, the acorns from which the oaks burgeon.

The problem, therefore, becomes one of finding means for retaining and protecting as much of the small business structure as possible during the war, and providing ample means for resurgence of small business in the postwar economy.

Nothing really effective has thus far been done in either direction. The time is assuredly at hand for (1) reviewing minimum civilian needs and reserving materials and manpower for the smaller businesses than can meet these needs, (2) establishing agencies to handle the orderly closing of small businesses that cannot continue in war time, (3) providing financial means for reopening small businesses after the war, and cutting channels through which small business can share fairly in the postwar allocations of men and materials.

The Big Task Remains

American military authorities have pointed out that Rommel's push toward Tebessa was a relatively small show which might delay but would not prevent an Allied clean-up of Tunisia. Their warning was useful in checking excessive discouragement over American reverses; it has the same utility in connection with the tendency toward excessive elation over present successes. The Kasserine Pass isn't any bigger in victory than in defeat.

Naturally the American people are pleased that their raw forces in Africa are proving that they can stand up to Rommel's veterans. The evidence not only that the men fought with steady courage but that some commanders displayed skill in the new art of tank war is highly gratifying. The lift to morale from meeting this test may make the action more important psychologically than the number of men or the territory involved would normally make it. But it is wise to keep some perspective.

The British-American counterattack appears to have broken Rommel's drive and to have inflicted sharp losses. But so far these do not equal the losses sustained by the Allies, and the Nazis still hold air bases and tanks captured last week. The Allies, originally thrown off balance by Rommel's thrust, gathered themselves, tossed in planes of all types and kinds to dominate the air in a limited area, and really smashed the Axis spearhead. But only a small portion of the forces on either side were engaged, Rommel gained time for consolidating the main German-Italian position in Tunisia. Despite glowing headlines, the task of ousting him remains as onerous as before.

So college football's on the way out? Imagine sitting in the Rose Bowl with opera glasses trained on the exciting finals of the East-West chess championship, with the opponent's moves coming in by short wave.

The Bookshelf

How It Looks to the Czechs

Those who advocate burying old hatchets and forgetting the past, will put aside As WE SAW IT IN PRAGUE, by Dr. O. Lechner (London: George Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.), as without value today, when the Anglo-Saxon nations are at war to restore freedom not only to Czechoslovakia, but to France.

But those with a truer understanding of the factors that made the Munich settlement possible, will welcome these recorded conversations between a Prague high official in one of the Ministries, a bank manager, and a business man with foreign connections. They make grim enough reading at times, because they attempt to educate the man in the street in Great Britain on the dangers to himself of apparently small surrenders of a small nation's patrimony, and especially of ignorance of European affairs.

Neither Great Britain, France, nor Russia comes well out of these talks among extremely well-informed, intelligent citizens of a flourishing small democratic State, and it is sad reading to follow the process of bewilderment and disillusionment caused by capitulation to German threats on the part of Powers theoretically supporters of League of Nations' concerted action. With characteristic realism these Czechs saw clearly the long path of humiliation which would follow Munich, and the danger to France and Britain from giving away the Czech bastion.

It is heartening to find the banker saying, after bitter comment by all three on the German swindling methods of finance, "My hope is still England. I know the English people. They have not yet realized the full extent of the Nazi aims. But now they will, I feel sure of that." The friend counters by saying that the difference between England and Germany is that "the English go to the country during the week end, while the Germans take a country during the week end."

Former supporters of the Munich settlement who through apathy or ignorance were unaware of the great issues at stake then will put this book down convinced of the sound political instincts of the Czech, and fully informed of the infiltration, intrigue, and bullying by which Germany attained its ends in Central Europe.

The letter which closes this small book, written by two of the friends in exile, first in France and later in Britain, is full of courage, despite the signs of lack of resistance in France. In conclusion, they write:

"As always in their history, the British will oppose tyranny on the Continent; and as always, the light will come from the British Isles. Our hope is growing, and when the day comes in which England goes to war, then Dr. Beneš will again be the leader in our struggle. Then our sacrifice will not have been in vain, and truth will once more prevail in the world." R. P.

Our Readers Say—

Those "Fuzzy Wuzzy Angels"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I recently received from Australia a card on which was reprinted a bit of doggerel which paid heartfelt tribute, none the less, to the devotion and endurance of the native carriers of New Guinea, on the jungle track of the Owen Stanley Range. The authorship is attributed to an Australian soldier. The first stanza reads:

Many a mother in Australia, when the busy day is done,
Sends a prayer to the Almighty for the keeping of her son;
Asking that an Angel guide him, and to bring him safely back—
Now we see those prayers are answered, on the Owen Stanley track.

The writer speaks of how they use leaves to keep the rain off the wounded, whom they carry "gentle as a nurse" and steadily along the rough spots. And he describes them as "angels,"

Tho' they haven't any haloes, only holes slashed through the ear,
And their faces marked with tattoos and with scratch pins in their hair.

The poem, which was published in the Brisbane Courier-Mail, concludes with the lines:

May the mothers in Australia, when they offer up a prayer,
Mention these impromptu angels with the fuzzy wuzzy hair.

S. F. C.
Boston

Still for the Ruml Plan

To Demand Respect of Others . . .

We walked along the road in Algeria, the energetic elderly Arab, his donkey and I, and though we eventually talked with much earnestness about the impending war, the donkey appearing to listen, we could not know that in a short time United States troops would be marching over the same road, or that American tanks covered with desert dust would clank and pound under the quiet African sky, facing toward Tunisia. Life presented problems, even then, but they were problems that the old Arab could handle.

He was seventy-three years young, as he told me with gusto. His donkey was heavily loaded with bags of wheat, and as there had been one bag too many, he carried the eighty-pound sack over his shoulder. "I find myself on the way to the miller," he had said cheerily, indicating the large donkey-load. "It requires all this grain to make the year's flour for my family. I have large family—children, stepchildren, grandchildren, a great complication." His smile said that at least it would be a great complication for another man. "And we all eat well." He became serious. "Wheat," he said, "is a marvelous thing that Allah has given to us. Do you know our *couscous*, that we make of grated wheat stewed with mutton, and perhaps some pieces of boiled pumpkin? It is a dish that even Sultans enjoy!"

Two of his sons, he told me, worked on a date plantation in the interior, at Biskra. We talked of the coming date harvest, the old fellow glorying in the terrific heat we were passing through, for it takes the heat of fire to ripen dates, he said, and that fire Allah sends at the right time. The All-Knowing-One knows that Algeria depends on her date crop; she has few other resources, poor land. The donkey stopped in the wisp of shade of a eucalyptus tree, and the old man tugged at its rope bridle with impatience. "The night is the time for rest—move!"

* * *

I had difficulty keeping up with the old Arab's pace. That may have been the reason we found ourselves talking of the younger generation.

"It seems to me that the young ones of today are always fatigued!" Letting the big bag of wheat on his shoulder shift as it would, he mimicked the faces and bodies of the young ones, vapid, feet-dragging. "What they need is to be responsible for others—then the strength will come to them!" His lined, brown face gradually blended back to its normal serenity. He forced himself to change the subject.

"Every so often we read in the newspapers about those United States. It must give a lift to the heart to live in such a country. There, when a thing needs to be done, piff-pouf it is done!"

* * *

He returned to the matter of the young ones of his own country. They have always this fear of becoming old. That is stupid. He himself was more a man at that moment than when his years were only two-score. To illustrate, he shifted the heavy bag of wheat to his other shoulder with a flourish, balanced it with just one finger touching the bag, and with his free hand clapped the donkey on the rump to accelerate its pace.

Then, abruptly, he said: "Well, and if two men are sincere with each other, they will not avoid the question that disturbs the world. In your country, when do they think it will begin?"

And so, on that Algerian road, facing Tunisia, under the broiling sun that was making the dates to ripen, we talked it out, expressing the apprehensive speculations, the dread, the tensions that were in the hearts of his people and mine. They were sitting upon thorns, he said. At length, he seized on my conviction that appeasement could only postpone the clash for a short time, and draw out the agony.

"You are right," he said with vehemence. "He that makes himself dirt is trod upon by the swine; make yourself an ass and every one will lay a sack on you. It is a crying shame that all those small, helpless countries should come under the foot of the tyrant. I have no patience with those who say that these ought to give in to Hitler and then they would have peace. Can a mouse fall in love with a cat? What is needed is that each of the nations should stand on its feet and demand to be respected, but there the great difficulty is that to demand respect of others—and receive it—one must truly respect himself."

GUIDO ROSA

An Indian Speaks for Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would ill become anyone to cavil at the spirit of Anglo-Saxon idealism which inspires the now allied United States and Great Britain. This idealism has given the world many things, such as representative institutions, universal education, penal reform, and eventually the abolition of slavery.

On the other hand, generous Anglo-Saxons may sometimes pass judgment on insufficient evidence and permit emotion to outrun reason. It is therefore with regret that many British citizens, not necessarily of British race, read the uninstructed criticism of the much-abused "British Raj" uttered by some American publicists and journals.

Many of us non-Britons have for the first time in history enjoyed security, fair dealing, and equal opportunity under that rule, and are not prepared to exchange it for any other untried system, whether of local self-government or otherwise, without substantial proof that it may give us the same amenities as were granted by the present regime.

Moreover, when we receive sympathy from citizens of the United States for our subject condition, manifested for instance in at least one American mission in India by Sunday prayers for "the release of the poor Indian from British tyranny," we are entitled to ask that some distinction may be drawn between our real and our reputed oppressors.

A fact recently stated by our Prime Minister in Parliament that the "Indian National Congress" is the party of Indian big business, has been met with the reply that big business in other countries also supports political parties. This may be so, but big business in India is largely the prerogative of Mr. Gandhi's caste-fellows, the Bunnias or trading caste of Hinduism, a close corporation for the past 4,000 years. Physical resistance of any kind or the taking of life is against the traditions of this caste.

These plutocrats have been secular clients of the priestly Brahmin caste, whose subtle brains seek once more to perpetuate their social supremacy in a new political domination by a caucus actuated by themselves, and paid for by their supporters in the hope of an unfettered exploitation of the resources of India. It is fair to state that the power of the Bunnia moneylenders is the over-riding factor in Indian domestic life and their economic domination over large sections of their fellow countrymen is only kept within reasonable bounds by virtue of the control exercised by the much-abused British Government.

It is easy to imagine what will happen should the Government of India come under a party caucus actuated by or on behalf of these very moneylenders, who, it is true, fulfilled a useful function when controlled by autocratic native rulers, but many of whom ninteenth-century "laissez faire" has allowed to wax fat and kick their British benefactors. No, sir, if there has been any legitimate complaint against the British in India it is of what may without offense be styled a "Jim Crow" attitude rapidly receding into the past.

Indians have for many years filled the highest civil offices under the Crown. They are now serving not only in their own Forces, but as officers in British ships of war and fighting units in command of Englishmen from the Mother Country, and have earned honor and distinction on the sea, in the air, and on many fields of battle.

WARIS AMEER ALI
London — Judge, I. C. S., Retd.

The Wide Horizon

Making Employees Partners

By Franklin Snow

In normal days, a decade or more ago, ambitious plans were promulgated by various private industries to make their employees actual partners in the enterprise. Not only were they invited to sit around the conference table, to consider with management, various problems affecting the welfare of each, but various companies facilitated the purchase of stock in the company by their employees, thus making them partners in fact as well as in name.

Such programs were proceeding with marked success in the 20's. If that decade had not terminated in an orgy of stock-trading, which sent prices far beyond values of earning-power—with the result that some who purchased stocks in the companies for which they worked sold them in order to make a profit, while others held their stock only to see it fall rapidly in market-value—the employee-partnership plan might have been a factor of great value.

That it was well on its way to fruition is seen in the fact that such organizations as American Telephone & Telegraph, United States Steel, New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, "Golden Rule" Nash, Procter & Gamble, and others had fostered it.

Now, fifteen years later, the War Production Board is urging somewhat similar steps, with conference committees of management and employees formed to advance plans for improving working conditions and production.

* * *

Although few employees now own their companies' securities, there is no reason to believe that this militates against the benefits of this co-partnership policy. Incident to it is the encouragement of "Employee Suggestions"—a plan which is sweeping the industrial world today. Perhaps the "father" of this theory, in managerial circles, was the late Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who, for a score or more years, had a printed card on the mantel of his office reading "Suggestions Are Always in Order." His men and women knew that this sign meant what it said.

Today, countless industries are expanding this novel policy. "Suggestion Committees" flourish, not only in the Pullman Company, the Boston & Maine and Illinois Central Railroads, and in many industrial organizations, but in the war factories as well. Basically, these plans function on a confidential basis, for the double purpose of inspiring the employees' confidence in its impartiality and to protect them from any difficulty which might arise if a supervisor thought that his men were telling the "higher-ups" how a department might function more efficiently.

Suggestions are written on cards, with a detachable stub, which bears a number, to be retained by the person proffering the plan. Thus, those who consider its feasibility are not influenced in any respect by a name or rank. If the economy proposed, or the way of increasing production, is found feasible and desirable, it is put into effect and the number is then matched up with the stub and the employee is given a cash award, usually based upon a percentage of the savings thus effected for a period of one to three years. Some employees have received checks for several thousand dollars.

* * *

Out in Seattle, a girl finds a better way of building parts for airplanes; down in Memphis, a shopman tells a railroad how to save truly impressive sums annually in its repairs to cars and locomotives; in New York, a woman who had never worked before in her life, saw something about plant management which could be improved and which countless executives had overlooked.

In a broader sense, consider what this is achieving. We have witnessed in recent years a trend which no loyal American—no person who has worked hard all his life—can condone or even countenance, in the manner in which some labor organizations have sought to slow down production; to engender ill-will toward employers, and to create industrial strife. Such sabotage unfortunately has often been successful. Now comes a program not only to encourage just the opposite attitude on the part of the employees but to pay them well for it.

Human nature being what it is, there are few persons who will not aspire to earning some additional money in so constructive a manner as this. It not only aids them economically, but it aids the war effort.

And so, although "Suggestions Are Always in Order" is not new in the industrial and transportation world, it is acquiring a new significance; for its eventual effect upon industrial relations may be profound.

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